

Gorbachev sees U.S. bid to force reversal of Afghan withdrawal

NEW DELHI (R) — Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev said Saturday the United States and Pakistan appeared intent on forcing Moscow to cancel its troop withdrawal from Afghanistan and scuttle a U.N.-mediated Afghan settlement.

Gorbachev, on the second day of an official visit, did not go so far as to threaten to halt the pullout, but analysts said his remarks left the door open for such a decision by placing the blame in advance on Washington and Islamabad.

"It appears that Pakistan and the United States find it hard to accept new approaches to international affairs," he said in a speech accepting the 1987 Indira Gandhi Peace Prize.

"Their actions appear to indicate that they would like to make us rescind those accords, even though the grave consequences of that are obvious," he said.

Moscow has repeatedly accused Pakistan and the United States of violating the U.N.-mediated Afghan accords signed in Geneva in April by continuing to supply arms to rebels.

The Soviet Union earlier this month temporarily suspended its pullout from Afghanistan, complaining that the military situation had deteriorated as the U.S.-backed rebels step up attacks on the Afghan army and Soviet positions.

Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennadi Gerasimov said in Moscow Friday the Soviet Union intended to withdraw all the remainder of its troops by Feb. 15, the date stipulated by the accords, "provided the Geneva accords are not finally violated."

More than half the 105,000

strong Soviet force left Afghanistan by Aug. 15 in the first phase of the withdrawal.

The Soviet leader's comments on Afghanistan were the sole contentious note in a speech stressing his plan — recently laid out in the Siberian city of Krasnoyarsk — for closer political and economic links between Asian and Pacific nations.

Earlier Saturday, asked about Moscow's wrangle with its Baltic republics over demands for more autonomy, Gorbachev told reporters that he thought things would settle down.

Gorbachev, on his second trip in two years to Moscow's closest ally in South Asia, has sought to reassure his hosts that the Soviet Union's friendship is as firm as ever.

Chinese relations

In his speech, Gorbachev said he wanted to see detente continue between China and its two big neighbours, India and the Soviet Union.

"Thinking of countries like the Soviet Union, India and China, one is inevitably led to realise that improving relations between them are extremely important for the destiny of Asia and global progress," he said.

Gorbachev said Moscow was pleased to see signs of improvement in Indian-Chinese ties, adding that the Soviet Union's own links with China were evolving.

ing positively. Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi plans to visit Peking next month, the first such trip by an Indian leader in 34 years.

A Soviet-Chinese summit was "probably not too far away," he said, but gave no date.

The Soviet and Chinese foreign ministers are visiting each other's capitals in the coming months to prepare the groundwork for a possible summit.

'New Afghan measures'

In an Afghan-related development, the Soviet military command in Afghanistan announced Friday new measures against Afghan rebels it said were stepping up acts of "sabotage and terrorism" throughout the country.

Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennadi Gerasimov told a news briefing the warning followed a rocket attack on Kabul airport last Sunday and the bombardment of an Afghan army camp near the Pakistan border Wednesday.

Ten Soviet soldiers were killed in the airport attack and seven journalists — four Soviet, a French, an Indian and a West German — were lightly wounded in the other incident.

"In connection with the barbarous attacks... the command of the Soviet forces declares it has taken additional measures to put an end to sabotage and terrorism," the statement said.

"If the armed opposition continues escalating military activities, the command will have to apply other military means at its disposal," it added.

It gave no details of what measures were envisaged.

Missile hits Sudanese minister's plane

KHARTOUM (R) — A plane carrying the Sudanese defence minister was hit by a missile Thursday, the state Radio Omdurman reported Saturday. The radio said Defence Minister Abdul Maged Hamed Khalil escaped injury when his plane was hit by a Soviet-made SAM-7 missile believed fired by rebels shortly after takeoff from the southeastern town of Wau.

The pilot managed to control the plane with difficulty and land it at Wau again, the radio added. It did not identify the plane which was also carrying

several senior army officers. Rebels have long threatened to shoot down any aircraft flying to the south without their permission.

In recent weeks they have shot at three civilian aircraft landing or taking off from the southern town of Juba.

The rebels shot down two civilian passenger aircraft with SAM-7s in 1986 and 1987, killing 75 people.

Radio Omdurman said the people of Wau, 1,000 kilometres southeast of Khartoum, closed shops and staged a

march Friday to protest at the attack on Khalil's plane.

Khalil, a retired general who took the defence portfolio six months ago, was on a tour of Bahri Al Ghazal region.

The civil war has caused mass starvation in the south of Sudan and created three million refugees.

The attack happened a day after rebels of the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) signed an agreement in Addis Ababa aimed at ending five years of civil war in south Sudan.

EEC hits Israel's use of force

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Force used by Israel against the Palestinian uprising was excessive and its claim that this responded only to violent protest was not borne out by the facts, the European Economic Community (EEC) states said Friday.

Their views were given in the General Assembly's Special Political Committee by the Greek delegate, Grigoris Papadopoulos, who spoke of the Palestinians' resentment after long occupation and Israel's "iron fist" policy.

He said that notwithstanding Israeli claims that plastic bullets

used against protesters were non-lethal, a number of deaths resulted. Furthermore, Papadopoulos said, military personnel seemed to have received inadequate training or control.

The level of force employed by the Israeli authorities was excessive by any standard, he said, affirming the EEC's stand that the only way to solve the occupied territories' problems was through peaceful negotiations.

He said the 12-nation community called on Israel to halt its illegal policy of settling the area. Papadopoulos said members were concerned about restrictions

on media freedom, the detention and harassment of journalists and the continued closing of the Palestinian Press Service.

Israel's policy of expulsions indicated the readiness of the occupation authorities to make increasing use of that practice despite international pressure, he said.

He said the community increased its cash contribution to the U.N.'s education programme for Palestine refugees by 20 per cent or about \$22 million and the total value of its aid this year was expected to be \$42.8 million.

Hopes fade for early release of kidnapped ICRC delegate

SIDON (AP) — Hopes faded Saturday for an early release of Peter Winkler, a Swiss delegate of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), who was abducted in this southern provincial capital two days ago.

"We have searched the whole Sidon region for Mr. Winkler despite heavy rains and bad weather conditions, but we couldn't find any clue to his whereabouts," said Abu Yahya, an official of the Popular Nasserite Organisation (PNO).

Mustafa Saad's PNO militia has been governing Sidon since the outbreak of Lebanon's civil war in 1975.

"Our command today cancelled the security alert orders which were called after Mr. Winkler's abduction. Of course, our security system will remain interested in his case, but the major search campaign is over," Abu Yahya added.

PNO militiamen and allied Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) fighters combed through Sidon's banana and orange groves and the city's 'Ain Al Hwiweh and Mich Mich refugee camps for Winkler Friday.

Winkler, 32, was kidnapped by three unidentified gunmen Thursday in this port, 40 kilometres south of Beirut.

Previous attempts to release foreign hostages in South Lebanon have not always been successful.

A week-long search around the southern port of Tyre by the mainstream Shi'ite Amal militia failed to locate American William R. Higgins who was abducted last Feb. 17.

However, a Swede and a Norwegian working for the U.N. Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) for Palestine refugees were released early last March, 25 days after their abduction in the Sidon region when searchers said they knew where they were being held.

No group has claimed responsibility for Winkler's abduction.

PNO and police officials, however, believe the Swiss humanitarian activist was kidnapped for a trade-off with Hussein Hariri, a 22-year-old Lebanese hijacker jailed in Geneva.

Hariri, a member of the Iranian-backed Hizbollah, hijacked an Air Afrique jetliner and forced it to land in Geneva July 24, 1987. He was arrested after killing a French passenger.

In addition to Winkler, 14 Westerners are held hostage in Lebanon, mainly by pro-Iranian factions.

In addition, Fatah-Revolutionary Council, the Palestinian faction of Abu Nidal, said Nov. 8, 1987 it was holding five Belgians and three French hostages seized aboard a yacht off the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip.

U.S. court drops deportation of 2

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Deportation proceedings against two Palestinians accused of having links to a Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) group were halted Friday, but the government continued to press for expulsion of six others in the case.

The two-year-old prosecution has drawn widespread attention because the immigrants say the government is trying to deny them the free-speech rights enjoyed by American citizens.

Deportation proceedings against Aiad Khaled Barakat, 27, of Los Angeles, and Naim Nadim Shurif, 30, of a Los Angeles suburb, were suspended. The men are seeking legal resident

status under the federal immigration amnesty.

Ingrid K. Hrycenko, the immigration judge, said the government could resume deportation efforts if the men don't qualify for amnesty.

Hearings were set for March 22 and 23, 1989, for the others. They are five Palestinian men and the Kenyan-born wife of one of the men.

The case, widely watched because of the civil rights implications, began with the arrests of the group in late January 1986 and early February 1987.

The Immigration and Naturalisation Service (INS) and Justice Department sought to deport

the immigrants on grounds they were active in local activities of the People's Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP). The case was brought under the 1952 McCarran-Walter Act, which makes it a deportable offence to be affiliated with a group that advocates communism.

Federal authorities dropped McCarran-Walter proceedings against six of the immigrants whose visa status is uncertain. Deportation cases against those six, including the two in Friday's hearings, are proceeding on other grounds, ranging from overstaying a tourist visa to failing to maintain a full course load on a student visa.

Mass execution of political prisoners reported in Iran

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Iranian dissident Mujahedeen-e-Khalq has reported mass execution of hundreds of political prisoners in 13 Iranian cities, and hanging of four women in Amol on Iranian revolutionary partisans Ayatollah Khomeini's personal order in recent weeks.

In a telexed statement received by the Jordan Times Friday, the Mujahedeen said based on reports from Iran, hundreds of political prisoners in Tehran, Roodbar, Tabriz, Zanjan, Ahwaz, Karaj, Brojerd, Semnan, Arak, Salmas, Khoy, Shahr-Kord, and Amol had been executed by firing squads or hanged in recent weeks.

According to these reports, Khomeini has personally issued the order for the mass execution of Mujahedeen prisoners in fear of the overthrow of his rule, especially after his acceptance of Resolution 598 and the swallowing of the "poison of peace."

The Mujahedeen statement said:

In Tehran's Evvin prison, dozens of prisoners, including Hassan Khonsari, seven years in prison, Hassan Keyvanfar, four years in prison, 19-year-old Noorbakhsh, and Massoud Alai Khasrou, the grandson of the late Ayatollah Taleqani — a leader of the anti-monarchic revolution — were executed by firing squad.

Massoud Alai Khasrou was arrested in 1981 on the charges of

supporting the Mujahedeen while 17 years-old and was sentenced to 11 years imprisonment. In his seven years of incarceration he endured many tortures and spent three consecutive years in Evvin's notorious solitary confinement. In Gohardasht prison in Karaj, dozens of other prisoners, including Behrooz Behnamzadeh who had served seven years, were also executed.

Four women were publicly hanged at Stone Bridge opposite Saba Inn and in Amol. A number of political prisoners, including Hamzeh Mahjoob, a close relative of Hojatoleslam Jalal Ganje'i — an anti-Khomeini cleric and a member of the National Council of Resistance — were also executed in Roodbar.

Mahjoob was arrested on the charge of supporting the Mujahedeen in 1982 while 16 years-old and spent six years in prison, enduring the most severe tortures, without ever being tried.

Also, 38 other political prisoners in Tabriz were executed in the past two weeks.

At the same time, 25 people were executed in Zanjan. Another 16 people were executed in Ahwaz.

Another 40 political prisoners have been transferred from Lajin prison to the prison in Chalos for execution. At present there is no information available on their fate.

MIDDLE EAST NEWS IN BRIEF

Iraqis asked to surrender illegal weapons

BAGHDAD (R) — The Iraqi government asked its citizens Friday to hand in weapons obtained illegally during the eight-year war with Iran. Arms and ammunition should be surrendered to police stations or ruling Baath Party offices as part of efforts to secure comprehensive peace and to stop violent incidents, a government statement read on television said.

Iranian POWs pay homage at Iraqi shrines

KARBALA (AP) — Around 100 Iranian prisoners of war (POWs), dressed in yellow trackuits, Friday worshipped at the gold-and-silver shrine of Imam Hussein in this holy city. Many of the POWs wept as they kissed the silver structure forming the tomb of the 7th century leader. After finishing their prayers and chanting religious verses the Iranians were taken to another shrine 70 kilometres away at Najaf. The three bus-loads of Iranian prisoners were escorted by military police and plainclothes security men. An army officer with the escort said the tour to Karbala and Najaf was staged for humanitarian reasons before the prisoners are repatriated to Iran.

Iran wants strong air force

NICOSIA (R) — Iran said Friday it would strengthen its air force, battered by eight years of war with Iraq, to make it one of the most powerful in the region. "The government will... complete (the air force's) defensive and offensive range of equipment," Iranian Television quoted acting military commander Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani as saying. Tehran has mainly U.S.-built F-4, and F-5 and F-14 Phantoms from before the 1979 revolution. Unconfirmed Western reports say it bought Chinese-built MiG Fighters in 1987. "God willing, the air force will become one of the most powerful in the region," Rafsanjani said at Dezful air base in southwest Iran. The London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies estimated Iran had 60 serviceable combat aircraft last year.

3 prisoners found dead in Israeli jail

TEL AVIV (AP) — Three Israeli prisoners were found dead in their cell Friday after apparently overdosing on drugs smuggled into the prison, officials said. Two other inmates sharing the cell at Damoun prison were found unconscious, but later recovered, said Johnny Tester, a spokesman for the prisons service. All five were found lying in their beds when guards checked the cell at 8:15 a.m. Tester said. Two other inmates sharing the cell escaped unharmed and were being interrogated by police. Tester said. Tester noted that the seven men were being held in a special section set aside for prisoners whose lives had been threatened, usually because they served as informants.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

Mubarak: Egypt backs all PNC resolutions

(Continued from page 1)

few days." Mubarak said Egypt will consult with Jordan, Saudi Arabia and other Arab states to give a push to Middle East peace efforts, "particularly after the new U.S. president takes office" and after formation of a new Israeli government.

Nigeria's military rulers have welcomed the proclamation of an independent state of Palestine as a step towards peace in the Middle East, state radio reported Saturday.

Quoting a federal government statement, the radio said the PNC move was "a significant development that could lead to the resolution of the protracted conflict in the Middle East."

The statement from General Ibrahim Babangida's government stopped short of adding Nigeria, Africa's largest nation in population, to the more than 30 countries which have so far formally recognised Palestine.

In Tunis, PLO Political Department chief Fawzi Kaddoumi said the PLO expects more than 75 states to recognise the newly-declared state despite an Israeli

diplomatic offensive to dissuade them.

The PLO is launching its own offensive, especially towards European countries, non-aligned and socialist countries and American public opinion to persuade Washington to give up its bias in favour of Israel, he said in an interview with Reuters.

"As far as we can see, recognition will come from at least 75 states, that's de facto and real recognition," he said.

Japanese firm briefed

(Continued from page 1)

and said that the Kingdom hopes to launch a greater measure of cooperation with Japan in all these fields.

Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Fayez Tarawneh attended the meeting.

The head of the delegation earlier stated that his company was trying to explore areas for investment in Jordan in cooperation with the private and public sectors here.

The delegation members are

Asked to explain a Soviet statement saying Moscow recognised the proclamation of the state, rather than the state itself, Kaddoumi said the Soviet Union was taking a gradual approach.

"The Soviet Union is moving step by step with the necessary stages for the state to take shape, with complete withdrawal of the Israeli occupation and then with the Palestinian people practising complete sovereignty," he said.

staying here until Nov. 21. The purpose of their mission is to explore ways and means of investment in the markets of Jordan to promote and find export markets for Jordanian products through C.I.T.O.H in the world markets, to develop a system for enhancing the business relationship between Jordanian firms and C.I.T.O.H offices worldwide.

MUSEUMS

"Children's Heritage and Science Museum" Fun and knowledge for all ages, plus a small planetarium at the Haya Arts Centre. Open all week 9.00 a.m.-5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m.) Closed Tuesdays.

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m.-5 p.m. Year-round Tel. 651760.

PRAYER TIMES

06:44 Sunrise (Summer) Doha
16:14 Dhuhr
17:21 Asr
17:29 Maghrib
17:29 Isha

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Amman, Tel. 625491
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Lusi, Tel. 625491
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Hussein, Tel. 661757, Sunday English mass (Summer time 6 p.m., winter time 5 p.m.)
Terzian Church (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Lusi, Tel. 625491
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Jabbal Lusi, Tel. 625491
Anglican Church (Church of the Resurrection) Jabbal Lusi, Tel. 625491
Armenian Catholic Church (Armenian) Jabbal Lusi, Tel. 625491
Armenian Orthodox Church (Armenian) Jabbal Lusi, Tel. 625491
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Jabbal Lusi, Tel. 625491
Armenian International Church (Interdenominational) Jabbal Lusi, Tel. 625491
Evangelical Lutheran Church (Church of the Good Shepherd) Amman, Arab Service, Sunday 7 p.m. Rev. N. Saur 811291
Rabbi's Congregation (Jews at the Good Shepherd's Church) Interdenominational-ecumenical Tel. 625491, Rev. N. Saur
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-

FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport Tel. (06) 52085, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

ROYAL JORDANIAN FLIGHTS (RJ) (Terminal 1)
09:10 Amman (RJ)
09:15 Jeddah (RJ)
09:30 Cairo (RJ)
09:45 Doha, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
09:55 Doha, Kuwait (RJ)
10:00 Dhahran, Kuwait (RJ)
10:15 Larnaca (RJ)
10:20 Los Angeles, Chicago, Vienna (RJ)
10:45 Cairo (RJ)
10:50 Paris (RJ)
11:00 London (RJ)
11:30 New York, Amsterdam (RJ)
11:45 Madrid, Geneva (RJ)
11:55 Brussels, Frankfurt (RJ)
12:00 Baghdad (RJ)
12:30 Amman (RJ)
12:40 Baghdad (RJ)
OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2)
09:45 Cairo (MS)
10:00 Damascus (AF)
10:30 Kuwait (KU)
11:20 Damascus (AZ)
12:45 Muscat, Sharjah, Doha (GF)
13:15 Doha (EK)
13:30 Athens, Damascus (OA)
19:05 Beirut (ME)

DEPARTURES

ROYAL JORDANIAN FLIGHTS (RJ) (Terminal 1)
06:55 Amman (RJ)
10:45 Vienna, New York (RJ)
11:30 Tunis, Casablanca (RJ)
12:30 Cairo (RJ)
19:40 Kuwait (RJ)
20:00 Larnaca (RJ)
20:10 Baghdad (RJ)
20:15 Vienna, Miami (RJ)
20:20 Cairo (RJ)
20:30 Abu Dhabi, Doha (RJ)
20:45 Jeddah, Sana'a (RJ)
21:00 Damascus (RJ)
21:15 Amman (RJ)
21:30 Singapore, Kuala Lumpur (RJ)
22:00 Bangkok (RJ)
OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2)
06:20 Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)
10:20 Cairo (MS)
11:00 Paris (AF)
11:30 Kuwait (KU)
13:45 Doha, Sharjah, Muscat (GF)
14:15 Doha (EK)
17:20 Damascus, Athens (OA)
17:30 Baghdad (IA)
20:05 Sana'a (LH)

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology
Fog will cover several areas in the morning. It will be partly cloudy with slight increase of temperature. The winds will be north-westerly moderate. In Amman the winds will be northerly moderate and sea will be calm.
Min./max. temp.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

NIGHT DUTY
AMMAN:
Dr. Rami Al Mazawi 819096
Dr. Salah Al Uswi 649028
Dr. Othman Othman 774024
Dr. Zain Zaghafel 633362
Firas pharmacy 661912
Feras pharmacy 783336
Al Asma pharmacy 637955
Naroukh pharmacy 626272
Al Salam pharmacy 636730
Yacoub pharmacy 649495
Shimshan pharmacy 637660
TAXIS:
Tala taxi 640031
Venice taxi 644594
Asfour taxi 623291
Tamer taxi 813581
Nahla taxi 643001
Holiday taxi 663100
Sayed taxi 604422
Middle East taxi 604615
BRID:
Dr. Ali Al Awashim 642412
Dr. Ali Shara pharmacy 985238
ZARQA:
Dr. Amr Kizour 642412
Khafiz pharmacy 985417
EMERGENCIES
Civil Defence Directorate 661111
Civil Defence Immediate 661111
Rescue 630341
Civil Defence Emergency 661111
Rescue Police 112, 621111, 637777
Fire Brigade 198, 691228
Blood Bank 778303
Highway Police 843402
Traffic Police 679141
Public Security Directorate 630321
Hotel complaints 685803
Police complaints 661176
Water and Sewerage 661176
Complaints 697467
Amman Municipality 787111
Telephone Information (directory assistance) 12
Overseas Calls 17
Central Amman Telephone 623101
Abdullah Telephone Repairs 661101
Jordan Telephone 773111
Radio Jordan 773111
Water Authority 649100
Jordan Electricity Authority 515151
Electric Power Company 644411, 636381
RJ Flight Information 655200
Queen Alia Intl. Airport 06-52000

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in Jls per kg
Apple (double red) 470 / 400
Apple (golden) 340 / 300
Apple (French) 340 / 300
Banana 320 / 300
Banana (Mukammal) 340 / 300
Grape (green) 120 / 100
Cabbage 120 / 100
Cauliflower 120 / 100
Cucumbers 300 / 250
Eggplant (large) 90 / 50
Eggplant (small) 120 / 100
Grapes (white & black) 250 / 200
Guavafruit 120 / 100
Guava 340 / 300
Lemon 120 / 100
Marrow (large) 250 / 200
Marrow (small) 250 / 200
Olive (black) 180 / 140
Olive (dry) 120 / 100
Okra 240 / 200
Pepper (hot) 240 / 200
Pepper (sweet) 240 / 200
Potato 80 / 40
Spinach 180 / 140
Tomatoes 250 / 200

HOSPITALS

AMMAN:
Hussein Medical Centre 8181352
Khaldi Maternity, J. Amn. 642016
Akil Maternity, J. Amn. 642412
Jabbal Amman Maternity 642362
Malhas, J. Amman 636140
Shimshan Hospital 6641714
University Hospital 6693131
Al-Muasher Hospital 6672278
The Islamic, Al-Jalal 6661277
Al-Ahli, Al-Jalal 6641626
Ithnan, Al-Muhajreen 7710173

Queen Noor inaugurates institute for nurse tutors

AMMAN (J.T.) — A training institute to turn out much needed nurse tutors and instructors, was inaugurated Saturday by Her Majesty Queen Noor in the course of the Kingdom's celebrations of His Majesty King Hussein's birthday.

The institute, which at present will be temporarily housed at Al Bashir Hospital in Amman, will be moved to Zarqa once the construction work on the premises has been completed.

In a speech at the inauguration ceremony Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh said that the tutors will be employed by the ministry to train nurses and meet the country's growing need from now and until the year 2000.

Hamzeh voiced his ministry's pride in being supported by Queen Noor for all its projects to

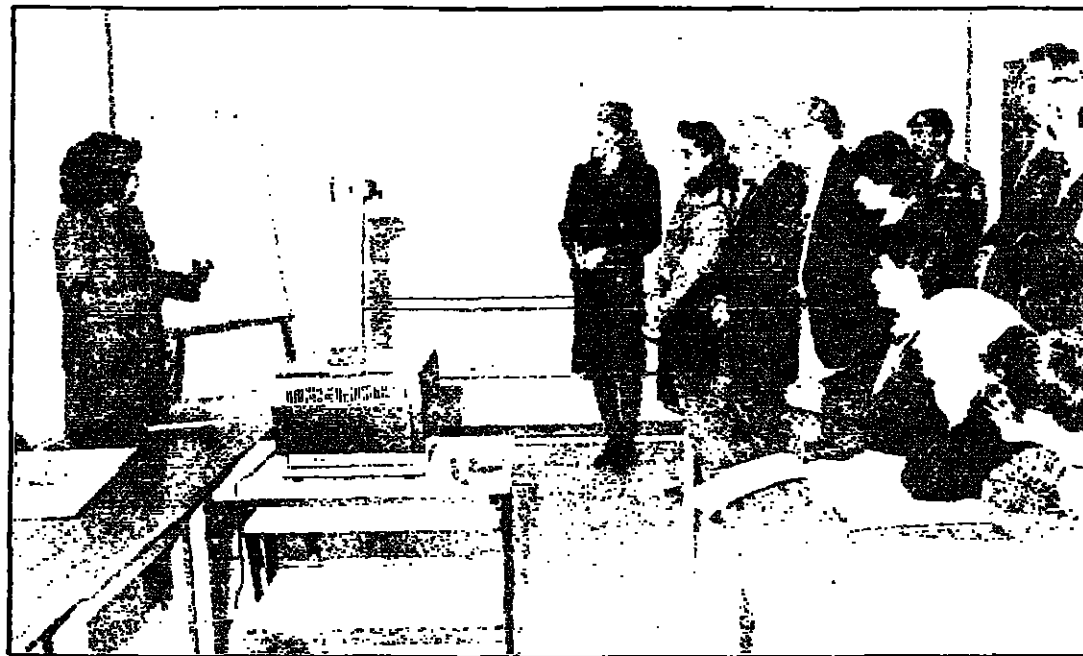
promote social and health standards, and expressed appreciation to the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) for its contribution to the project.

The USAID director delivered a speech outlining the role that the institute can play in promoting the nursing profession and contributing to the primary health care in Jordan.

Following the speeches the Queen toured parts of the institute and was briefed on its facilities and programmes.

The queen later visited the Jordanian Nursing School which is run by the Ministry of Health at Al Bashir Hospital.

The opening ceremony was attended by Her Royal Highness Princess Alia Al Faisal and other officials as well as U.S. Ambassador to Jordan Roscoe Suddarth.



Her Majesty Queen Noor familiarises herself with the various facilities of a nursing tutors centre which Her Majesty opened Saturday (Petra photo)

Queen opens art exhibition

AMMAN (Petra) — Her Majesty Queen Noor Al Hussein Saturday opened a three-week art exhibition by eight Jordanian plastic artists at the Abdul Hamid Shoman Foundation.

The Queen toured various sections of the foundation and reviewed the various scientific and cultural activities and the type of work being practised there. Present were Her Royal Highness Princess Wijdan Alia, Information Minister Hani Khasawneh, the director of Noor Al Hussein Foundation and the chief of the board of directors of Abdul Hamid Shoman Foundation.

NATIONAL NEWS IN BRIEF

CONDOLENCES: Royal Court Secretary General Dr. Bassam Al Saket Saturday represented His Majesty King Hussein at the funeral of the late mother of Agriculture Minister Marwan Hmoud. Dr. Saket also represented the King in conveying condolences to the families of Touqan and Al Awamleh on the death of late Suha Touqan Al Awamleh. (Petra)

SEMINAR ON HIGHER EDUCATION: Under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, a four-day seminar on acceptance at the higher education level is due to open Sunday at the University of Jordan. The seminar will discuss a number of subjects dealing with policies of acceptance and their goals, problems related to foreign students, laws of acceptance adopted at Arab universities, and acceptance of foreign students in Jordanian universities. Some eighty university officials and experts from Arab and foreign universities are due to participate in this seminar. (Petra)

EXPATRIATES CELEBRATE: The Jordanian community in Qatar has celebrated His Majesty King Hussein's birthday. A number of Qatari officials and heads of Arab diplomatic missions in Qatar Friday attended a ceremony held on this anniversary at Gulf Hotel in Doha, during which national and folkloric songs were performed. Jordanian expatriates expressed their pride in King Hussein's wise leadership. (Petra)

FUNERAL: Prime Minister Zaid Rifai Saturday attended the funeral of the late Samya Al Haj Hussein, the mother of Agriculture Minister Marwan Hmoud, and conveyed his condolences. (Petra)

SHARIF ZAID MEETS U.N. COMMANDER: Armed Forces Commander in Chief Field Marshal Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker met in his office Saturday with the commander of the U.N. peace keeping forces in the Middle East. The meeting, at the army headquarters, was attended by Army Chief of Staff Fathi Abu Taleb. (Petra)

YARMOUK STUDENTS VISIT AFM: A student delegation from Yarmouk University Banking and Financial Sciences Department, accompanied by Dr. Jalal Bayyati, paid a visit to Amman Financial Market (AFM) earlier this week where they were briefed by the AFM officials on the market's development and activities. (Petra)

WADI MOUSA DEVELOPMENT: The actual expenditure on projects carried out in Wadi Mousa development area amounted to JD 665,000, of which JD 271,000 were spent on social projects. Expenditures on infrastructure projects, including the construction of agricultural roads and drilling of water wells, totalled JD 214,000. Private sector investments amounted to JD 177,000, including JD 50,000 for buying machinery and JD 20,000 for construction of roads.

AL RAWDAH GETS LOAN: The Cities and Development Bank has decided to grant Al Rawdah Municipality in the Jordan Valley a loan of JD 60,000 to pave the streets and carry out other municipal schemes. (Petra)

Islamic news agencies discuss cooperation

JEDDAH (Petra) — The executive council of the Islamic News Agency (INA) opened a two-day meeting here Saturday to discuss cooperation among news agencies in the Islamic World among other important issues.

The director of the Jordan News Agency, Petra, Ali Safadi is leading Jordan's delegation to the meeting which will decide on 1989 budget, plans to promote script-writers skills and inter-Islamic cooperation in news exchange.

Following the council's meetings the INA general assembly will convene here to review these questions and the council's recommendations which are designed to promote the work of Islamic news agencies.

On the council are members representing Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Morocco, Tunisia, Qatar, Malaysia, Bangladesh and Niger.

WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

EXHIBITIONS

- ★ An exhibition of rare Arabic coins at the Central Bank of Jordan.
- ★ A book exhibition of recent American publications on economics, management, business, and other topics of interest to students and professionals in business and public administration at the American Centre.
- ★ A plastic art exhibition by eight Jordanian artists at Abdul Hamid Shoman Foundation.
- ★ A plastic art exhibition by Abdul Ra'ouf Shamoun at Jordan Association of Plastic Arts hall.

SEMINARS

- ★ Seminar: "The youth issues, their role, and the repercussion of their return to their homeland" at Abdul Hamid Shoman Foundation at 6:00 p.m.

FILMS

- ★ Feature film: "Children of a Lesser God" at the American Centre at 7:00 p.m.

UNDP gives \$25,000 to finance traditional handicraft project

AMMAN (Petra) — The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has granted Jordan \$25,000 to help it finance part of a traditional handicraft project which is being implemented by the Queen Alia Social Welfare Fund (QAF) in the Karak region.

The project aims to develop local traditional crafts as part of the Jordanian cultural heritage, and to train local women in traditional skills and to produce different items which, when marketed in Jordan and abroad, will provide revenues for their families and improve their living standards, according to a statement issued

upon the signing of the grant agreement.

Her Royal Highness Princess Basma, who is president of the QAF's board of trustees, attended the signing ceremony at the UNDP office in Amman.

According to the statement, the grant was made in recognition of QAF by the United Nations as the best non-governmental organisation to offer such services to local communities in 1988.

The agreement was signed for the QAF by a member of the fund's board of trustees, Walid Asfour, and for the UNDP, Mr. Ali Atiq, U.N. resident representative in Jordan.

Following the signing ceremony, Atiq said that the grant was a token gift to encourage all organisations to promote social and voluntary work in the Kingdom.

"The UNDP is delighted to see Jordan among a few developing nations conducting such activity on a large scale, and the QAF is regarded as a pioneer in endeavours designed to promote women's capabilities and potentials to serve their communities," Atiq noted.

The annual prize is annually granted to a non-governmental organisation that contributes towards the development of local communities.

Hindawi to leave for U.K. Sunday

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — Minister of Education Thouqan Hindawi will go to London Sunday at the head of a delegation on an official visit to the United Kingdom.

He will hold meetings with officials to discuss bilateral cooperation in education and computer teaching at schools and will

tour a number of British institutions and organisations employing computer teaching in their courses.

During the week-long visit, Hindawi will take part in educational seminars to be held at London University and at the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC).

The minister is accompanied on the visit by Dr. Izzat Jaradat, director of the ministry's Planning and Educational Development Department, and Dr. Ahmad Hiyasat, Director of the ministry's Curricula Department.

Jordan is buying British computers for its schools under an agreement signed last year by the two countries.

Tunis meeting to probe Arab transport networks

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan will take part in the Arab League ministerial meeting on transport in the Arab World which is due to open in Tunis on Nov. 22 and will be represented at the meeting by Minister of Transport and Telecommunications Khaled Al Haj Hassan.

Haj Hassan said Saturday that the ministers will review a host of questions pertaining to the transport sector and will dwell on a pan-Arab transport strategy designed to unify and integrate means of transport in the Arab World.

Speaking on the eve of his departure for Tunis to head Jordan's delegation, Haj Hassan said that ministers will also give attention to a number of proposals designed to give momentum to the transport development process in view of its importance to national economies.

Ways to facilitate transport and travel and the flow of goods among Arab countries by land, air and sea will be reviewed at the meeting which will be attended by transport and communications ministers from Arab countries, the minister noted.

The meeting, he said, is expected to find ways to boost the work of Arab maritime carriers whose fleets are essential elements in the process of development, and whose services can replace those of foreign fleets.

Cooperation among transport companies, means of stemming maritime fraud and an Arab corporation to classify vessels will be among the other topics to be taken up by the three-day meeting, according to Haj Hassan.

He said that the ministerial meeting will elect an executive committee on pan-Arab transport to serve for the coming two years.

Meeting on phosphates

Also on Saturday Haj Hassan chaired a meeting at his office to discuss proper measures to ensure the flow of sufficient quantities of phosphate mined in southern Jordan to the port city of Aqaba for export.



Khaled Al Haj Hassan

The meeting was attended by the directors of the Jordanian Ports Corporation, the Aqaba Railway Corporation and the Jordan-Iraq Land Transport Company and the Syrian-Jordanian Land Transport Company, as well as representatives of the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company.

The meeting discussed also the question of transporting goods imported by other Arab countries via Aqaba.

At its recent board meeting here the Iraq-Jordan Land Transport Company announced it will assign 90 (up from 30) trucks to be employed in the process of transporting Jordanian phosphate from Hassa, Abiad and Shidieh mines in southern Jordan to Aqaba.

The Minister of Transport earlier introduced measures by which all trucks arriving at Aqaba to transport goods imported through Aqaba should first make at least one trip to the mines to transport a load of phosphate for export.

Education spending in Ma'an tops JD 972,000

MA'AN (Petra) — The total actual spending on educational projects in Ma'an Governorate last year amounted to JD 972,000, according to the department director in a statement to the Jordan News Agency, Petra.

He said that the funds financed the construction of schools at Wadi Mousa, Jaffr Manshih,

Qasimieh and Wahideh. Out of this sum, he said, JD 106,000 were spent to build housing units for men and women teachers in a number of regions.

According to the department director, JD 375,000 are now being spent on schools and more housing projects for teachers within Ma'an Governorate.

SEMINAR TO DISCUSS HUMIDITY: Jordanian and foreign experts will participate in a seminar Wednesday to be held by the Energy and Electricity Information and Advisory Centre on humidity problems in residential areas and its causes. The seminar will discuss a number of working papers on energy preservation, humidity problems in Jordan, and ventilation in buildings. (Petra)

Seminar on management of water resources opens

Jordan expected to need 266m. cubic metres of water by the year 2005

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan is expected to require nearly 266 million cubic metres of water for annual consumption by the year 2005 and therefore the Ministry of Water and Irrigation has to intensify its efforts to provide sufficient amounts through prospecting for new resources, according to Minister of Water and Irrigation Ahmad Dakhqan Saturday.

health care to all people by the year 2000.

"The different state departments are not the only parties that should be involved in ensuring water supplies to all regions. This is a national effort that requires cooperation from all sectors. The Health Ministry can help by testing water samples and ensuring potable supplies for citizens," the minister noted. Hamzeh cautioned that there should be a rationalisation of water consumption and maintenance of networks if national efforts to provide sufficient water supplies are to achieve success.

A representative of the World Health Organisation, which is sponsoring the seminar in cooperation with Jordan and the World Bank, said that nearly half hospitalised patients in the world suffer from one form of disease or another related to water. "Therefore proper management of water resources and distribution has become essential not only to save a precious source of life but to save humans from catching any diseases," the minister noted.

A World Bank representative who addressed the seminar later said that the meeting will try to focus attention on information that can help national authorities draw up sound water policies.

The three-day seminar will discuss the most proper types of pipes to be used in water networks, the most efficient ways to lay water systems, corrosion of pipes, water policies, means to stem leakage from water systems and special studies on water resources.

"Jordan's needs of water can be met through additional artesian wells, the construction of dams and research on means of recycling treated water, the minister told a regional seminar which opened in Amman to discuss management of water resources in urban regions. The speech was delivered on his behalf by a senior ministry official who reviewed the ministry's programmes to supply water to all regions and to lay sewerage systems in various parts of the Kingdom.

At present nearly 99 per cent of the population in the Kingdom receive water from water networks in the urban regions and 96 per cent in the rural regions receive supplies from water networks. While nearly 70 per cent of the population will have their homes linked to sewerage systems by 1990, the minister said in his speech.

These achievements were realised in Jordan despite the country's meagre water resources and poor rainfall, he said.

According to the minister only 100 millimetres of rain water fall annually on desert and southern areas of the Kingdom, and 600 millimetres in northern and western areas.

A 1987 estimate of Jordan's water production was put at 150 million cubic metres mainly drawn from underground, the minister noted.

Dakhqan said that nearly 50 per cent of the total amount of water used for irrigation is lost on the way to the fields either through leakage in the pipelines, or evaporation.

The ministry has introduced a system by which it imposes higher rates on major users of water thus curtailing excessive consumption, and is continually conducting maintenance on networks to prevent any loss through leakage, Dakhqan said.

Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh delegated the director of his ministry's Department of Primary Health Care to deliver his speech in which he stressed the need to supply all citizens with sufficient potable water.

"Drinking water helps to maintain a healthy community and enables the country to raise its social and economic standards," the minister said in his speech.

Indeed he said provision of fresh water to all people is one important element in the World Health Organisation's (WHO) endeavours to achieve primary

Japanese official dissatisfied with selection of activities for volunteers

By Rabab Mango
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The director general of Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) Takeshi Nakamura, who concluded a visit to Jordan has expressed his dissatisfaction with areas which were selected for the activities of young Japanese volunteers in Jordan.

In a statement to the Jordan Times, Nakamura said that the volunteers have been doing work with Jordanian experts and skilled manpower with very high qualifications and experience at a time when their expertise was needed elsewhere.

In addition those working at Jordan University Hospital have been helping nurses of non-Jordanian nationality in violation of the JOCV principles, Nakamura said.

A total of 20 young volunteers from Japan have been providing voluntary work at the University of Jordan, Yarmouk University, the Royal Scientific Society, the Jordanian Sports Federations, some of which deal with computers, architecture, nursing, city planning and archaeology.

In some cases the young volunteers, contribution was of great benefit, especially in projects

being carried out in Tafleh region, Nakamura noted.

Once their term of service is over, the volunteers will leave the country. "This does not mean that they cannot come back for employment in other fields on voluntary basis," Nakamura pointed out.

These volunteers, he added, could be employed by the private sector in Jordan provided the

government gave its prior consent and pointed out areas for such work.

Japanese volunteers had been coming to Jordan since 1985 within a programme conducted by JOCV to help developing nations.

Nakamura stayed here for a week, meeting volunteers and conducting assessment of their work in different specialisations.

Jordan, N. Yemen to discuss air transport cooperation

AMMAN (Petra) — A civil aviation delegation from North Yemen is due here on Nov. 26 on a visit to Jordan and talks on promoting bilateral cooperation in air transport.

The delegation will be led by North Yemen's civil aviation authority director who will spend several days of talks with officials from the Civil Aviation Authority.

Last February Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri visited Sanaa and held talks with officials that ended with signing of minutes of the deliberations which paved the way for bilateral cooperation in

cultural educational scientific, technical, agricultural, tourism, economic and trade fields.

The talks, conducted through the joint Jordanian-North Yemeni higher committee led by Masri, resulted in North Yemen's requesting the services of 500 Jordanian teachers and employing engineers and doctors to carry out work in North Yemen.

Meanwhile, the Civil Aviation Authority has announced that it will take part in the 32nd meeting of the Civil Aviation Council of Arab Countries due to open Thursday in the Libyan capital of Tripoli.

Swiss pianist to perform in Amman

AMMAN (J.T.) — Swiss Pianist Werner Bartschi will present a recital at the Royal Cultural Centre in Amman Monday Nov. 21 under the patronage of Prince Raad Ibn Zaid.

The recital is in implementation of a Swiss-Jordanian cultural cooperation agreement and the proceeds will benefit the Blind Association in Jordan.

Bartschi is an artistic personality that does not conform to the usual criteria of the musical world. His determination to keep redefining the aim of concerts, and to question the aesthetic stand of each individual work can be clearly felt in his playing. This is precisely why his interpretations are perceived by many as particularly spontaneous, communicative and thrilling.

Born 1950 in Zurich, the artist possesses a wide repertoire ranging from early Baroque to contemporary music. He has given first performance of many works: Concerts in Switzerland and in more than 25 other countries in Europe, America and the Arab World; radio broadcasts, numerous records and television appearances testify to a success-



Werner Bartschi

full pianistic activity.

He also won recognition as an editor of books on music and organiser of the programmes of various concert series, as well as for initiating and carrying through such cultural events, as for instance the Zurich Sate-Season or the Ives-Cycle, a series of performances of those composers' works in all town's important musical institutions.

In 1980 he found "Rezitall", a concert series in Zurich which concentrates his conceptual aspirations into a continuous programme concept.

In 1983 he was awarded the "Grand Prix du Disque" of the Académie de Disque Française. In 1987 he was chosen to direct a masterclass in Schaffhausen. In the summer of 1986, Bartschi retired completely from concert in order to devote himself to composing for a year. His return to the stage in the autumn of 1987 was hailed by press and public alike.

Bartschi's repertoire includes Johann Bach, Frederic Chopin, Ludwig Van Beethoven, and Cesar Franck.

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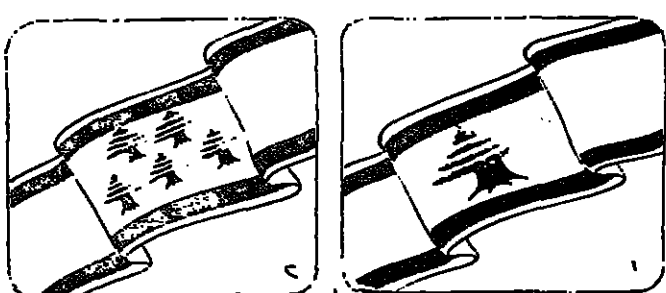
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Winds of change in Pakistan

THE PLURALITY that Benazir Bhutto's party won in this week's general elections in Pakistan is by no means an accident or a fluke. It is the most resounding message of the Pakistani people expressing their yearning for democracy. Hand-in-hand with this sentiment is also what could perhaps be the most important lesson in the elections — that the traditional Muslim society in Pakistan has no qualms about electing a woman to possibly lead the country. This lesson has not only undermined the contention of many Third World leaders that their countries are not yet ready for democracy but also proved that little significance is given to other factors when it comes to choosing democracy as a way of life.

The very fact that there are no bones of contention in the way the Pakistani elections were conducted, and that all factions appear to have accepted the outcome of the people's choice, bodes well for the second most populous Muslim country to reinforce its role in the Islamic World as well as the international community.

Regardless of whether Bhutto realises her claim to premiership of Pakistan or whether one of her opponents beats her to the chair, the fact remains that the country has taken a firm step towards enhancing democracy. The people have made their choice and it is up to Muslims and Arabs, who have long-rooted relations with Pakistan, and the international community, to extend a welcoming hand to the new leader in Islamabad and help the country to continue its service in the Arab and Muslim cause and international detente and cooperation.



Waleed — Al Dstour

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i Arabic daily Saturday said prospects for convening an international Middle East peace conference have increased now following the Arab Nation's endeavours to bolster the stand of the PLO as a legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and following the successful efforts to end the Gulf war. The Palestine National Council's announcement of an independent Palestinian state, recognising the U.N. Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 as a basis for establishing peace has also contributed to current efforts and consultations towards convening the projected conference, the paper noted. It said that Israel of course continues to object such a conference because it is determined to obstruct all paths leading to a just and durable peace because this is compatible with the Zionist strategy. The American position seems to date to be still under the influence of Israel's ideas, as Washington continues to reject the projected conference, the paper added. Therefore, it said, there is no alternative to doubling the Arab World's efforts at all fronts for the sake of ensuring an international conference that would put an end to the conflict in the Middle East region.

The Editor of Al Ra'i daily writes on the situation in Sudan where one of its political parties has drawn up plans for peace with the leaders of the rebel forces. Perhaps the question of southern Sudan and the rebellion going on there is the most significant issue that requires settlement to help Sudanese people to devote their time and efforts to rebuilding the country following years of drought, famine and in the wake of an invasion of locusts, says Rakan Al Majali. The step taken by the Sudanese Unionist Democratic Party which is spearheading the efforts for peace, has won support and warm welcome from all the Sudanese people who see in it as a constructive step leading to the end of many of the country's problems, the writer points out. The fact that Ethiopia is taking part in the current peace efforts between the two sides, the writer adds, indicates that any agreement would be respected by warring factions and their neighbours, a step that can ensure lasting peace.

Al Dstour daily wrote Saturday on the situation in the occupied Arab territories describing Israel's current inhuman practices as a link in a series of actions designed to evict the Arabs from their homeland in Palestine. To do this, Israel plans first to stifle the on-going uprising for good with inhuman practices, especially as the extremist elements in the Israeli leadership are now at the helm, directing operations against the Arab population, the paper noted. Israel's inhuman actions are particularly stepped up now following the proclamation of the independent Palestinian state, the paper added. Israel's Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's statement that Israel will maintain its occupation of the Arab land and will never give up any part to the Arabs is sufficient proof of Israel's intentions and the plans of the coming coalition government, the paper pointed out. It said that Israel has escalated its inhuman practices in the wake of the proclamation of the Palestine state as a direct response to the PLO's moves towards peace and in a display of open challenge to the Arab Nation and the world at large.

Sawt Al Shaab daily discussed a report to the U.N. General Assembly on the situation in the occupied Arab territories and comments on it by Jordan's U.N. Ambassador Abdullah Salah. The report and the ambassador comments both expose Israel's inhuman practices against the Palestinian people and manifest Israel's total disregard to the world community and U.N. principles, the paper noted. To perpetuate its occupation of Palestine, Israel has been employing all forms of repression and imprisonment against the Arab people trying to evict them from their land or subjugate them to the Zionists' will, the paper added.

Sunday's Economic Pulse

Reduce debt servicing

ACCORDING to official statistics, Jordan's external debt stands at \$3.5 billion. Adding military, private sector and other debts puts the figure in the neighbourhood of \$5 to 6 billion. This is not a huge figure in comparison with debts of other developing countries, but it is not a light burden in relation to the small Jordanian economy.

The capital account in the balance of payments indicates that debt service during the last three years averaged JD 213 million or \$650 million a year. This is quite a big amount because it swallows 16.5 per cent of the gross receipts in foreign currencies from all current sources, including exports of goods and services, expatriate remittances, and Arab aid. It is also equivalent to 11.5 per cent of the gross national product (GNP), or 14.5 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP).

The volume of Jordan's external public debt, like the debt of all developing countries, is growing even without new withdrawals from loans, because of the rise in the exchange rate of foreign currencies which results in an increase in the burden of debt service measured in local currency.

The government has a declared policy towards external public debt. The policy stipulates no withdrawal of new loans in excess of

repayments of old loans. Such policy, if adhered to, would halt the growth of external debts, and reduce the outstanding balance. The government has also announced that it would continue to service the debts and pay all commitments on time. Such policy, if adhered to, will maintain the credit worthiness of the country in the international markets.

Other additional points are in order. The shifting towards internal borrowing is no solution. Domestic borrowing has almost the same effect. The banking system could not acquire more governmental assets except at the expense of liquidating foreign assets. The deficit in the budget, under relative stability in money supply, must be translated into a balance of payments deficit. There is no cure to the deficit in the current account without having the budget deficit under control.

On the other hand the picture should be completed by including all other external debts. There is no reason to shy away from stating the military debts incurred to arm our forces, which must be an Arab responsibility. Private sector loans are also part of the external debt, even when they are not guaranteed by the government. Only short term credit can be excluded because it is automatically renewable under normal circumstances.

It should be pointed out that a major part of the public external debt is due to Arab governments. The outstanding balance in favour of Kuwait is JD 72 million, Saudi Arabia JD 64 million, Abu Dhabi JD 27.5 million, Iraq JD 20 million, Libya JD 1.5 million.

All these countries are in debt to Jordan in accordance with their Baghdad summit financial commitments. All, except Saudi Arabia, are late in transferring huge amounts to Jordan. Their excuse is lack of liquidity and the unavailability of funds. Therefore, the Ministry of Finance may want to contact the governments concerned to write off these debts against part of their late payments.

Such a step, if taken by mutual agreement, will reduce Jordan's external debt substantially, and improve the image of the Jordanian economy. It will reduce the burden of external debt service and maintain it within the Kingdom's ability.

It is in the interest of the Arab oil producing countries to keep Jordan strong, because Jordan protects their northern flank and operates as a buffer zone between them and the Zionist war machine. The strength of Jordan is a security asset for their countries.

The birth of the State of Palestine

The following is the full text of the Palestine National Council declaration of independence issued Nov. 15

In the name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

PALESTINE, the land of the three monotheistic faiths, is where the Palestinian Arab people was born, on which it grew, developed and excelled. The Palestinian people was never separated from or diminished in its integral bonds with Palestine. Thus the Palestinian Arab people ensured for itself an everlasting union between itself, its land and its history.

Resolute throughout that history, the Palestinian Arab people forged its national identity, rising even to unimagined levels in its defence, as invasion, the design of others, and the appeal special to Palestine's ancient and luminous place on that eminence where powers and civilisations are joined... All this intervened thereby to deprive the people of its political independence. Yet the undying connection between Palestine and its people secured for the land its character, and for the people its national genius.

Nourished by an unfolding series of civilisations and cultures, inspired by a heritage rich in variety and kind, the Palestinian Arab people added to its stature by consolidating a union between itself and its patrimonial Land. The call went out from Temple, Church, and Mosque that to praise the Creator, to celebrate compassion and peace was indeed the message of Palestine. And in generation after generation, the Palestinian Arab people gave of itself unsparingly in the valiant battle for liberation and homeland. For what has been the unbroken chain of our people's rebellions but the heroic embodiment of our will for national independence? And so the people was sustained in the struggle to stay and to prevail.

When in the course of modern times a new order of values was declared with norms and values fair for all, it was the Palestinian Arab people that had been excluded from the destiny of all other peoples by a hostile array of local and foreign powers. Yet again had unaided justice been revealed as insufficient to drive the world's history along its preferred course.

And it was the Palestinian people, already wounded in its body, that was submitted to yet another type of occupation over which floated the falsehood that "Palestine was a land without people." This notion was fastened upon some in the world, whereas in Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations (1919) and in the Treaty of Lausanne (1923), the community of nations had recognised that all the Arab territories, including Palestine, of the formerly Ottoman provinces were to have granted to them their freedom as provisionally independent nations.

Despite the historical injustice inflicted on the Palestinian Arab people resulting in their dispersion and depriving them of their right to self-determination, following upon U.N. General Assembly Resolution 181 (1947), which partitioned Palestine into two states, one Arab, one Jewish, yet it is this resolution that still provides those conditions of international legitimacy that ensure the right of the Palestinian Arab people to sovereignty and political independence.

By stages, the occupation of Palestine and parts of other Arab territories by Israeli forces, the willful dispossession and expulsion from their ancestral homes of the majority of Palestine's civilian inhabitants was achieved by organised terror; those Palestinians who remained, as a vestige subjugated in its homeland, were persecuted and forced to endure the destruction of their national life.

Thus were principles of international legitimacy violated. Thus were the Charter of the United Nations and its resolutions disfigured, for they had recognised the Palestinian Arab people's national rights, including the right of Return, the right to

Independence, the right to sovereignty over territory and homeland.

In Palestine and on its perimeters, in exile distant and near, the Palestinian Arab people never faltered and never abandoned its conviction in its rights of Return and Independence. Occupation, massacres and dispersion achieved no gain in the unabated Palestinian consciousness of self and political identity, as Palestinians went forward with their destiny, undeterred and unbowed. And from out of the long years of trial in ever-mounting struggle, the Palestinian political identity emerged further consolidated and confirmed... And the collective Palestinian national will forged for itself a political embodiment, the Palestine Liberation Organisation, its sole legitimate representative, recognised by the world community as a whole, as well as by related regional and international institutions. Standing on the very rock of conviction in the Palestinian people's inalienable rights, and on the ground of Arab national consensus, and of international legitimacy, the PLO led the campaigns of its great people, moulded into unity and powerful resolve, one and indivisible in its triumphs, even as it suffered massacres and confinement within and without its home. And so Palestinian resistance was clarified and raised into the forefront of Arab and world awareness, as the struggle of the Palestinian Arab people achieved unique prominence among the world's liberation movements in the modern era.

The massive national uprising, the "intifada", now intensifying in cumulative scope and power on occupied Palestinian territories, as well as the unflinching resistance of the refugee camps outside the homeland, have elevated consciousness of the Palestinian truth and right into still higher realms of comprehension and actuality. Now at last the curtain has been dropped around a whole epoch of prevarication and negation. The intifada has set siege to the mind of official Israel, which has for too long relied exclusively upon myth and terror to deny Palestinian existence altogether. Because of the intifada and its revolutionary irreversible impulse, the history of Palestine has therefore arrived at a decisive juncture.

Whereas the Palestinian people reaffirms most definitively its inalienable rights in the land of its patrimony:

Now by virtue of natural, and the exercise of those rights historical and legal right and the sacrifices of successive generations who gave of themselves in defence of the freedom and independence of their homeland;

In pursuance of resolutions adopted by Arab Summit Conference and relying on the authority bestowed by international legitimacy as embodied in the resolutions of the United Nations Organisation since 1947;

And in exercise by the Palestinian Arab people of its right to self-determination, political independence; and sovereignty over its territory.

The Palestine National Council in the name of God, and in the name of the Palestinian Arab people; hereby proclaims the establishment of the State of Palestine on our Palestinian territory with its capital Jerusalem (Al-Quds Ash Sharif).

The State of Palestine is the state of Palestinians wherever they may be. The state is for them to enjoy in it their collective national and cultural identity, theirs to pursue in it a complete equality of rights. In it will be safeguarded their political and religious convictions and their human dignity by means of a parliamentary democratic system of governance, itself based on freedom of expression and the freedom to form parties, the rights of minorities will duly be respected by the majority, as minorities must abide by decisions of the majorities. Governance will be based on principles of social justice, equality and non-discrimination in public rights of men or women, on grounds of race, religion, colour or sex under the aegis of a constitution which ensures the rule of law and an independent judiciary. Thus shall these principles allow no departure from Palestine's age-old spiritual and civilisational heritage of tolerance and religious

co-existence.

The State of Palestine is an Arab state, an integral and indivisible part of the Arab Nation, at one with that nation in heritage and civilisation, with it also in its aspiration for liberation, progress, democracy and unity. The State of Palestine affirms its obligation to abide by the Charter of the League of Arab States, whereby the coordination of the Arab states with each other shall be strengthened. It calls upon Arab compatriots to consolidate and enhance the emergence in reality of our state, to mobilise potential, and to intensify efforts whose goal is to end Israeli occupation.

The State of Palestine proclaims its commitment to the principles and purposes of the United Nations, and to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It proclaims its commitment as well to the principles and policies of the Non-Aligned Movement.

It further announces itself to be a peace-loving state, in adherence to the principles of peaceful co-existence. It will join with all states and peoples in order to assure a permanent peace based upon justice and the respect of rights so that humanity's potential for well-being may be assured, on earnest competition for excellence be maintained, and in which confidence in the future will eliminate fear for those who are just and for whom justice is the only recourse.

In the context of its struggle for peace in the Land of Love and Peace, the State of Palestine calls upon the United Nations to bear special responsibility for the Palestinian Arab people and its homeland. It calls upon all peace-and-freedom-loving peoples and states to assist it in the attainment of its objectives, to provide it with security, to alleviate the tragedy of its people, and to help it terminate Israel's occupation of the Palestinian territories.

The State of Palestine herewith declares that it believes in the settlement of regional and international disputes by peaceful means, in accordance with the U.N. Charter and resolutions. Without prejudice to its natural right to defend its territorial integrity and independence, it therefore rejects the threat or use of force, violence, and terrorism against its territorial integrity, or political independence, as it also rejects their use against the territorial integrity of other states.

Therefore, on this day unlike all others, Nov. 15, 1988, as we stand at the threshold of a new dawn, in all honour and modesty we humbly bow to the sacred spirits of our fallen ones, Palestinian and Arab, by the purity of whose sacrifice for the homeland our sky has been illuminated and our Land given life. Our hearts are lifted up and irradiated by the light emanating from the much blessed intifada, from those who have endured and have fought the fight of the camps, of dispersion, of exile, from those who have borne the standard of freedom, our children, our aged, our youth, our prisoners, detainees and wounded, all those whose ties to our sacred soil are confirmed in camp, village and town. We render special tribute to that brave Palestinian woman, guardian of sustenance and life, keeper of our people's perennial flame. To the souls of our sainted martyrs, to the whole of our Palestinian Arab people, to all free and honourable peoples everywhere, we pledge that our struggle shall be continued until the occupation ends, and the foundation of our sovereignty and independence shall be fortified accordingly.

Therefore, we call upon our great people to rally to the banner of Palestine, to cherish and defend it, so that it may forever be the symbol of our freedom and dignity in that homeland, which is a homeland for the free, now and always.

In the name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful.
"Say: O God, Master of the Kingdom, Thou givest the Kingdom to whom Thou wilt, and seizes the Kingdom from whom Thou wilt, Thou exaltest whom Thou wilt, and Thou abasest whom Thou wilt; in Thy hand is the good; Thou art powerful over everything."

Sadaga Allahu Al-Azim

Jackson emerges stronger

By Walter R. Mears
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — In the ashes of a lost Democratic presidential campaign, Jesse Jackson heads toward the next one strengthened by new rules and a new role.

Next time, Jackson will begin as the Democrat to beat — which is what somebody almost certainly will do. The odds weigh heavily against the nomination of a black man in 1992, in a party that at times shrank from the word "liberal" during the campaign just ended.

Jackson said he doesn't fear that a liberal can't be elected. "Reaching out, making room, that's liberalism. So the liberal tradition is a proud tradition," he said. "I will not forsake it."

There surely will be ample competition, with Democratic names like Sen. Bill Bradley, New York Gov. Mario Cuomo, Sen. Sam Nunn, Sen. Al Gore and congressman Richard Gephardt. Even as Gov. Michael Dukakis conceded his loss to president-elect George Bush, his supporters were chanting "ninety-two, ninety-two."

Whatever the field, the standing Jackson won in 1988 and the rules concessions he gained from Dukakis at the Democratic national convention will make him more formidable next time.

Jackson says it is much too early to talk about 1992 politics. "I have not yet made that decision, not even given it serious consideration," he said. That at least is the public posture.

NEWS ANALYSIS

But Jackson also said the new political season began on Wednesday, pointing to city elections in 1989, off-year elections in 1990 and congressional reapportionment in 1991. "There's a lot to do, a lot of meaningful work, and I intend to be involved, right in the heart of it," said Jackson.

That involvement flows inexorably toward a third quest for the Democratic Party's presidential nomination in 1992. Jackson's voter registration efforts for the Dukakis ticket will pay him dividends, too.

An initial test of his strength in party councils will come early next winter, when the Democratic national committee elects a new chairman, or extends the tenure

of Paul Kirk, who had planned to leave the post but may stay on temporarily for the sake of party peace.

Ron Brown, a Washington lawyer, Jackson's convention manager and a volunteer adviser to Dukakis, expects to seek the chairmanship. At least four other Democrats are prospective candidates.

While Jackson isn't saying so yet, he will be at work for Brown. Jackson allies were named to about a dozen at-large committee seats as part of a harmony pact with Dukakis at the Democratic convention in Atlanta. One of the new commitments: Jesse Jackson Jr.

More important, delegate selection rules have been amended to Jackson's potential advantage in 1992. In a convention peacemaking deal, the Dukakis camp agreed to rules that will award future nominating votes strictly on the basis of proportional representation of the popular vote.

In simplest terms, that reduces the convention clout of officeholders and party leaders who are not pledged to a candidate in advance.

But presidential campaigning has become all but permanent, and defeated candidates go offstage quickly. The new Democratic east will be auditioning before long.

And Jackson will be looking for a lead role.

John Sununu: Bush's choice for chief of staff

By Catherine Arnst
Reuters

WASHINGTON — President-elect Bush reached far outside Washington to pick rightwinger John Sununu, 49-year-old governor of New Hampshire, for the powerful, sensitive post of White House chief of staff.

In so doing, he ignored reports the choice had stirred dissonance within his own inner circles and aroused some concern among American Jewish leaders.

Sununu, who is Lebanese on his father's side and stresses his standing as a prominent Arab-American, helped rescue Bush's stumbling presidential campaign last February by backing him in the crucial New Hampshire Republican primary election and managing his campaign there.

Senator Robert Dole was favoured in New Hampshire, coming off a big win in the Iowa caucus votes, and a loss for Bush might well have killed his candidacy on the spot.

Instead he won handily, and that Sununu-engineered victory propelled him past all rivals to the Republican nomination.

The political experts had not

reckoned on either Bush's strength with Republican voters or the organising skills of Sununu, who is renowned both as a dynamic executive and a two-fisted fighter of political battles.

"His approach is marked by a demanding, detailed and unrelenting pursuit of results," says New Hampshire's commissioner of transportation, Wallace Stickney. "He defines goals very precisely and analyses problems very clearly."

The whip-cracking approach has not always succeeded in a White House full of delicate egos — witness Donald Regan, the gruff boss ousted in the aftermath of the Iran-contra scandal. But it is a Bush priority to put a fresh stamp on this administration and Sununu does represent top leadership talent from outside the Washington establishment.

Speculation he would be chosen for presidential staff chief provoked a spate of news reports that some key aides, including senior Bush adviser Craig Fuller, bitterly opposed Sununu precisely because he might be too green and too abrasive for a job that requires smooth liaison with Con-

gress and other power centres. The chief of staff is the president's administrative right hand and is central to his key planning.

Shortly before the Sununu appointment was announced, it was reported that Fuller had decided to return to private life when Bush was inaugurated in January because the only government job he had wanted was the one Sununu got.

Sununu appeared to have sought that job with the single-mindedness that is his hallmark. His goal over the past year has been getting Bush, as the best available exemplar of Sununu's own conservatism, elected president. Accordingly, he decided not to seek a fourth term as governor in the November 8 election in order to devote full time to Bush's presidential campaign.

Sununu is known for taking controversial stands.

Last year he refused to join the other 49 state governors in signing a proclamation condemning a United Nations resolution that equates Zionism with racism — a stand that has stirred some animosity in U.S. Jewish circles.

The Hijaz Railway steaming ahead with revival dreams

By Ghadeer Taher
Special to the Jordan Times

A CLOUD of steam crystallises into ice in the winter air; the impatient chug of a hissing engine mingles with the strange sounds of the endless sand dunes of the desert; an air horn produces a pleasant yet undefinable musical melody cutting across the clatter of wheels on steel; the rasp of wagon couplings as they turn a sharp bend. Imaginations turn vivid and minds are transported into a new world of memories of an old world.

In this era of super-fast trains that compete with airlines, there still lingers a mysterious attraction to steam trains, particularly as the number of operative steam locomotives around the world shrinks. Perhaps the explanation lies in the link that they represent — of the modern era with a not-too-distant past, now roiled by nostalgia.

Jordan, one of the five or six countries that still boast of an operative steam train system that dates back to the turn of the century, is striving to take advantage of the full tourism potential of its Hijaz Railway, which serves as a reminder of the nature of the land, its history and people.

Driving along the main Amman-Marka road to the old airport, we come across the landmark railway overbridge, which, by coincidence or design, carries a large advertisement for Royal Jordanian. A little further, after labouring up the steep slope, if we look back we can see a strange assortment of old steam engines and wagons with a forlorn look — the nerve centre of what used to be part of the great railway linking Syria with Saudi Arabia. If those locomotives could speak, they could tell a whole library with works on Arab history and the rise and fall of the Ottoman empire, which once stretched from Istanbul to Mecca, and the will of the Muslim World in bringing a dream to realisation.

In line with the changing times, the Hijaz Railway Corporation — a name closely associated with Jordan's history — has woken up to the re-emerging fascination with rail and is slowly gearing up to what could be a boon to the tourism industry of the Kingdom.

The corporation launched its tourism promotion drive three years ago and slowly accelerated its effort to encompass foreign tourists in coordination with the Ministry of Tourism and private tour operators as part of the innovative tourism that is slowly taking root in the Kingdom, according to Abdullah Jazi, Director General of the corporation.

Historical links

A brief review of the history of the railway underlines the unbreakable links it has with the beginning of the end of the Ottoman empire which controlled a major part of the Arabian Peninsula at the turn of the century. There are conflicting versions of how the idea of a railway line linking Damascus with the Red Sea was conceived. While some historians attribute it to one Dr. Zimble, a German-American, full credit for implementing the project is given to Izzat Pasha Al Abed, a Syrian Arab, who was a close aide to the Ottoman Sultan Abdul Hamid, and to generous contributions from the Muslim World, which saw a great dream coming true with the realisation of the project.

It was in September 1900 that the sultan announced plans to build a 1,303-kilometre telegraph and railway line from Damascus to Medina in the Hijaz. History records that the original scheme envisaged extending the line to Mecca and possibly to a port in the Red Sea but work was stalled mainly due to political changes in Turkey.

The main purpose behind building the line appears to be two-folded. It was not only a great contribution to the pilgrimage flow to Medina and Mecca but also afforded the Ottoman rulers rapid movement of their armies to western Arabia without having to go through Egyptian waters. It took 40 to 50 days on camel back to reach Medina from Damascus, and 10 to 15 days from Syria to the Hijaz by sea.

With the introduction of the railway line, the travel time was cut down to less than three days.

The Ottomans received considerable contributions from the Muslim World towards constructing the line in response to a call by Sultan Abdul Hamid who highlighted the religious advantages of having such a project.

By completion in the year 1908, the project is said to have cost slightly less than four million Ottoman gold lira — about \$32 million those days. It is interesting to note that little consideration

"Lawrence of Arabia," as the legendary British officer came to be known, used to lead small bands of desert warriors in attacks on the railwayline, cutting off portions of it and rendering other parts unrepairable in a bid to harass the Turks and impede their troop movements. About 100 kilometres of the line were destroyed in these attacks.

In April 1917, efforts to repair the damages were given up and all operations along the line from Maan to Medina were abandoned. When the war ended, the

within Saudi territory. But work was again called off because of economic considerations. That appears to be the last time when any serious practical work was done on the line.

Ideas of rebuilding the railway have however been raised on numerous occasions since then. But suggestions remained firmly on paper, mostly because of Arab preoccupations with the end of the colonial era and the subsequent oil boom. Ironically, one of the main reasons seen behind the lack of any movement in reviving

the year amounted to about 10,000 tonnes.

Jazi points out that it is about 25 to 30 per cent cheaper for cargo movers to use the railway in moving goods from Syria to Jordan than for them to use lorries. He also notes that the time consumed at the Syrian-Jordanian borderposts is cut down to about six to seven hours while it takes over 24 hours by road. The corporation operates an average of two to three freight trains every week.

At present, the corporation owns four steam engines of 1050 horsepower each — built in the early 1950s — and five diesel engines of 950 horsepower each — built in 1976. It has about 250 wagons, including 50 with a payload capacity of 15 tonnes each, 99 with 30-tonne capacity, and 81 with 10-tonne capacity, in addition to eight passenger coaches with 30 to 35 seat capacity each.

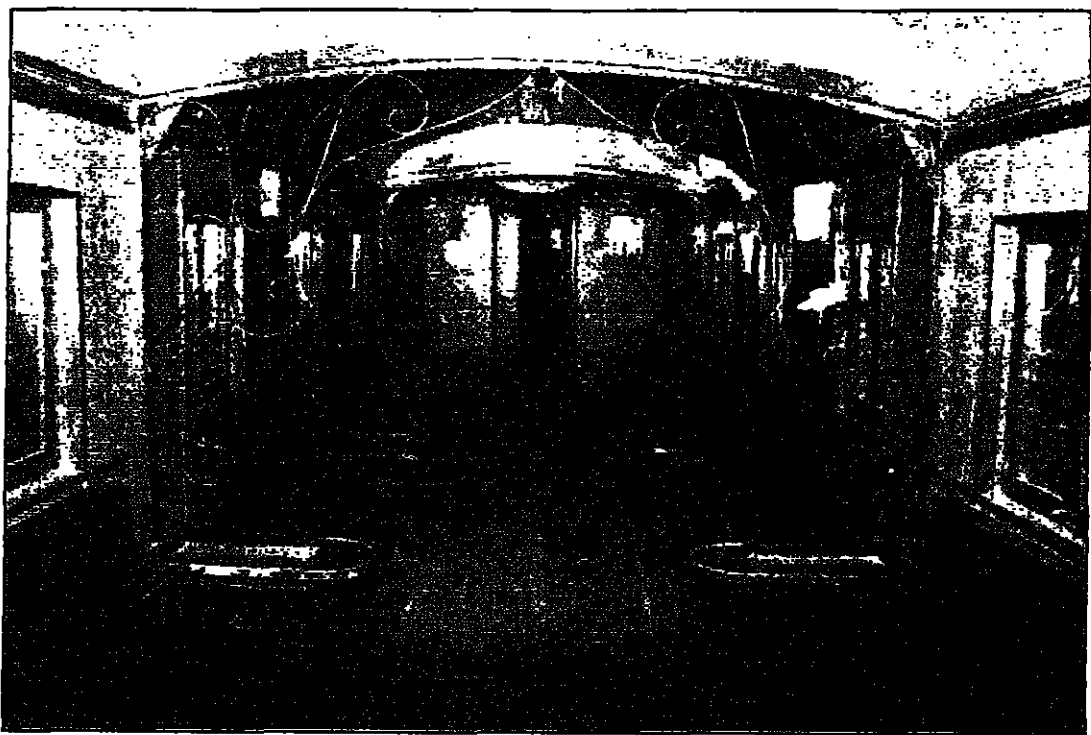
Jazi noted with pride that the corporation's inventory boasts of the royal coach which carried Prince Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein, the grandfather of His Majesty King Hussein, from Saudi Arabia to Maan in 1920. "That coach, as well as all our wagons and other coaches, are still in a fairly good condition," Jazi said. "If need be, refurbishing and refurnishing could be done to make the passenger coaches more attractive to tourists," he said, and recalled an occasion last year when a single passenger hired the corporation's services and paid about JD 500 for a short trip through the desert.

In fact, a closer look at the corporation's coaches reminds one of a historical museum, and it is a wonder that how they still remain in service. But then, one has to pay tribute to the engineering skills of those who built them.

According to Jazi, the Hijaz Railway Corporation, which employs about 200 people of various cadres, does not rely on any government support for its operations, managing to break even on its revenues and expenses. "We are not really seeking profits," Jazi added.

The corporation's main customers are tour operators and hotels which bring in tourists with the added attraction of a steam train ride through the desert thrown in as part of a tour package.

For more reasons than one, plans for rebuilding the railway and realising the goal of an operative network that could possibly be the Asian part of an intercontinental line appear to be destined to remain in paper for some time to come, largely because of the enormity of the costs involved. But it is a dream that refuses to die.



The inside of one of the original Hijazi rail cars

damaged part was rebuilt only up to Maan, which today remains the terminus of the line.

Rebuilding plans

The Muslim World revived the idea of rebuilding the line in 1935. King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia and the government of Syria took the lead and allocated funds for the project, but the French colonial power, wittingly or unwittingly, undermined the plan by ousting the Syrian parliament.

In the mid-1950s, Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Syria again sought to revive the project. A contract for a feasibility study was awarded to an American company but for some unexplained reason the contract was cancelled.

Again, in 1965, a British firm was awarded a £15 million project — shared equally by the governments of Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Syria — to construct the line. A 115-kilometre stretch between Maan and the Saudi Arabian border was reconstructed in addition to another 15 kilometres

the idea of an inter-Arab railway network is shortage of finance.

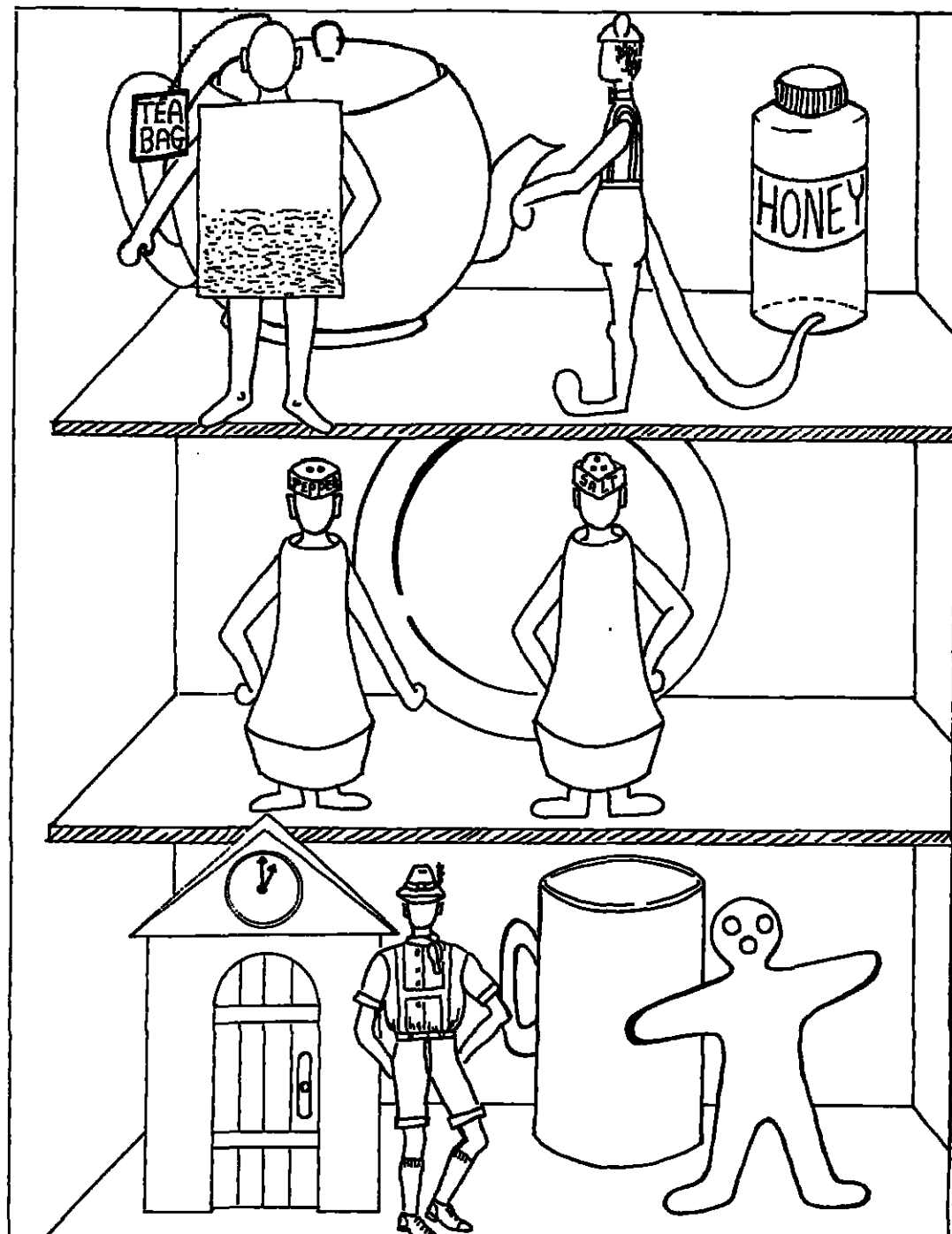
A meeting was held among representatives of Syria, Jordan and Saudi Arabia in 1983 and it was agreed that each country would shoulder the cost of "its portion of the line" but no concrete steps were taken to realise the project, whose cost was then estimated at about \$3.2 billion, according to some reports.

"The idea is still very much alive as far as Jordan concerned," said Hijaz Railway's Jazi, speaking in an interview with the Jordan Times this week at his office adjacent to the Marka railway station.

Limited activities

Today, the Hijaz Railway Corporation's activities are limited to taking tourists and Jordanian schoolchildren on outings and transporting cargo between Syria and Jordan.

According to Jazi, over 20,000 fun-seekers, schoolchildren as well as tourists, used the railway in 1987 while the total amount of cargo the corporation handled in



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prize. All entries must be returned to the Jordan Times by Dec. 1, 1988. The judges will award prizes to the best entries in the 5 years and under group and to the 6 to 11 year old group. The winners will be announced in the Jordan Times issue of Dec. 10. All entries will be displayed in the foyer of the Royal Cultural Centre for the duration of the show which runs from Dec. 17 through to Dec. 22.

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OPEC continues to pressure Iraq, Iran to agree oil output

VIENNA (R) — OPEC mediators were working against the clock Saturday to heal a rift over oil output between Iran and Iraq, but prospects of a deal being struck before Monday's meeting of all 13 group nations looked bleak.

As negotiations moved into a third day, there were signs some producers might be ready to acknowledge a recent sharp fall in oil prices and propose cutting the organisation's target price by \$3 a barrel to \$15.

Three moderate producers, Indonesia, Nigeria and Venezuela, are searching for a formula to bring arch-rivals Iran and Iraq together, an essential first step if OPEC is to forge a new accord to cut output and reverse the worldwide price slide.

OPEC Secretary-General Subroto gave no hint of a breakthrough Saturday when asked about mediation efforts.

"We are working on it," he told reporters. "Everybody is interested in arriving at an agreement."

And Iran's Oil Minister Gholamreza Aqazadeh, asked if progress had been made, retorted: "Not at all."

The Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) has launched a major effort to solve the Iran-Iraq row, which for two years has undermined its efforts to bolster oil prices.

Iran has rejected Iraqi demands to pump the same amount of oil under OPEC's production-sharing system, Iraq in turn has boycotted deals, triggering resentment and growing discipline among other producers now openly flouting quotas.

Deadlock has sent prices for some OPEC Middle East crudes skidding below \$10 and delegates said some producers were now ready to concede that a reference price of \$18 per barrel, in force since late 1986, was no longer realistic.

"OPEC will study a proposal to slash its official price of \$18 per barrel by \$3 for the next six months," the Kuwait News Agency (KUNA) said in a report Saturday attributed to senior Gulf oil sources.

But oil market analysts believe even \$15 is not a realistic target and are widely predicting a crash to as low as \$5 if OPEC fails to mend its deep divisions.

The original plan was to forge an agreement between Iran and Iraq before Monday's meeting, but delegates said that was looking increasingly unlikely with neither side ready to back down.

"Both parties are absolutely inflexible and they are not going to give in," said a senior oil analyst monitoring the talks.

Going hand in hand with mediation efforts are implicit threats from OPEC's most powerful nation, Saudi Arabia, that it will flood the oil market if the group does not reunite.

"Saudi Arabia is ready to see crude at \$5 a barrel... they are not trying to engineer it but are prepared for it to happen," the analyst said.

"The Saudis feel the market needs short-term pain for long-term gain," he added.

Saudi Arabia has already stepped up its production to about 6.35 million barrels per day, two million above its permitted OPEC quota, but reiterated its position that it would stick to any new deal if other OPEC nations did.

The official Saudi Press Agency (SPA), monitored in Bahrain, quoted a "responsible source" as saying Riyadh had not been the first to violate its quota.

Several formulae for bringing Iran and Iraq together have been floated. The most often cited involves oil produced in the "Neutral Zone," a strip of desert between Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

Output of about 300,000 barrels per day from the zone was sold on behalf of Iraq by the two Gulf producers in support of its war effort against Iran, but since August's ceasefire OPEC has been deliberating on what to do with the crude.

One proposal is that Iraq be given what on the face of it would appear to be a lower OPEC quota than Iran, but that an allocation of, say, 100,000 barrels a day from the Neutral Zone would restore this to effective parity.

It remains unclear, however, if this compromise would be acceptable to either Tehran or Baghdad.

Saudi Arabia issued a statement Saturday reiterating its desire for an OPEC accord that would stabilise the oil market for 2-3 years.

The statement, carried by SPA, quoted an unidentified official as stressing that the kingdom would follow any agreement by the oil ministers of OPEC as long as the other 12 OPEC members followed suit.

"We repeat and affirm what the kingdom declared in more than one official statement that it is fully ready to abide by what will be decided in the Nov. 21 meeting on condition that all members of the organisation abide by it fully and decisively, and that we continue with what is agreed upon for two or three years to achieve the kind of stability required by producers and consumers alike," said the statement.

The official quoted said the statement was meant to douse persistent attempts by the foreign media to make the kingdom the "scapegoat" for the deteriorating situation on the world oil market.

Saudi Arabia has reiterated over the past year that it rejects the swing producer role and should not be asked to sacrifice oil revenue while other OPEC nations are not taking any steps to buoy oil prices.

As swing producer, the world's largest oil exporter lowered its output when other OPEC partners exceeded theirs to maintain the level required to defend the benchmark price.

SPA's report noted Saudi Arabia has been forced to borrow this year to cover a projected \$5.8 billion deficit (\$9.5 billion) budget deficit, and that the kingdom's output has progressively dropped from a high of 10 million barrels per day to the present 4.3 million barrels per day.

Americans earn twice as much as Soviets

WASHINGTON (AP) — The average American earned \$18,200 last year compared with the equivalent of \$8,362 for the average citizen of the Soviet Union, the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) has reported.

Figures were given in the CIA's "Handbook of Economic Statistics — 1988," dated September and made available to reporters this week. The handbook said calculations were in terms of actual purchasing power, not currency.

The CIA calculated the total production of 243.8 million Americans in 1987 was worth \$4.436 trillion, while 284 million Soviets produced only \$2.375 trillion worth.

The average American also lives longer: 75 years to 69 for the average Soviet, according to the CIA. Some other oldsters last longer than in the United States, on average — 78 years in Japan, 77 in Italy, Holland and Canada, and 76 in France and West Germany.

The CIA handbook says its information on communist-ruled countries comes from official data, its own estimates or estimates made by other organisations.

Average U.S. income was also greater than in any other of the Group of Seven (G-7) industrial countries.

U.N. calls for more financial aid to Africa

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The U.N. General Assembly urged governments Friday to increase financial aid to Africa, whose economic woes remain critical despite a recovery programme launched by the world body two years ago.

That programme called for an estimated \$9 billion a year from external sources through 1990 with the African nations responsible for \$82.5 billion for the period.

Endorsing by consensus a report following a mid-term review of the programme, the General Assembly proposed that states allocate 0.7 per cent of gross domestic product to overseas development aid.

It recommended that the African states concentrate recovery efforts on agriculture and supporting sectors, including investment in appropriate technology, research and development.

Chief U.S. delegate Lieutenant General Vernon Walters said Africa was at the beginning of a reform process and it had farther to go before some of the key determinants of growth were in place, such as a return of flight capital, mobilisation of domestic entrepreneurship and attracting foreign investors.

The Reagan administration has been urging the African states to move away from excessive governmental involvement in the economy and to release greater private enterprise.

China's oil exports forecast lower

PEKING (R) — China's crude oil exports will fall in 1988 for the third consecutive year because of low world prices and stagnant production which cannot keep pace with domestic demand, Western analysts have predicted.

China has pledged not to increase exports in its unwritten cooperation with OPEC.

"China hopes OPEC and non-OPEC members can stabilise oil prices on the international market... we hope we can keep our own level of exports stable," a spokesman for state-owned China National Petroleum Corporation said.

He denied Western and Chinese reports that Peking had called for an emergency meeting of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and non-OPEC members.

China was one of six non-OPEC members to propose a five per cent cut in its exports last April. OPEC members failed to agree on their own output curbs and the deal fell through.

According to official figures, China's exports in September fell to 2.17 million tonnes from 2.56 million in August and 2.57 million in September, 1987.

"A Western diplomat predicted 1988 total exports would fall slightly short of the 27 million tonnes sold last year."

"Exports will fall for the third straight year," he said. China's sales on the world market peaked at about 30 million tonnes in 1985 and fell to 28.5 million in 1986.

A Western oil executive in Peking quoted Chinese officials as saying China would cut back further early next year because current world prices were too low at around \$13 a barrel.

China's overheated economy is thirsty for oil and diplomats say exports had to fall anyway.

Arab bankers discuss challenge from Western financial giants

ABU DHABI (R) — More than 100 Arab bankers met in Abu Dhabi Saturday to discuss ways to counter the domination of Western banks.

"We are living in a world where banking blocs dominate the scene and where small banks cannot survive," Adnan Al Hindi, secretary-general of the Beirut-based Arab Banking Union, told Reuters.

He said the three-day conference would consider the possibility of mergers among the nearly 355 Arab banks.

"Bank mergers have proved to be successful in many Arab states... but what is more important are

bank mergers across Arab countries to face the world banking giants," he said.

Hindi said the Arab banking system was expected to come under more competition in 1992, when members of the European Community (EC) are due to integrate their financial and economic systems.

"We already have banking blocs in the United States and Japan," he said. "Soon we will have a new strong banking group in West Europe. I think this should motivate us to work for creating stronger bank entities."

But he said a stronger Arab banking system should not mean confrontation with Western banks.

"On the contrary, cooperation should include Western banks. We should keep in touch with them, adopt from them and seek their help to develop our services," he said.

Bankers attending the conference conceded that Arab banks were dwarfed by Western banks in the scope and style of their services.

Arab banks lagged behind in consultancy services, foreign currency dealings and investment portfolio advice, they said.

Hindi said: "What is adding to the problem (of Arab Banks) is the decline in Arab funds due to falling oil revenues."

Total Arab bank deposits fell to \$174.3 billion in 1987 from \$197.1 billion in 1986, according to Arab Banking Union figures.

Hindi said the weakness of the Arab banking system and restrictions in some Arab states led governments and individuals to invest in Western countries.

He estimated that Arab government and private investment abroad, mostly in the United States and West Europe, totalled \$327 billion. Individual investments were not known, he said.

Brady sees no rise in interest rates, is unworried by dollar

WASHINGTON (R) — Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady said Friday he is not worried by the weakness of the dollar and U.S. stock prices since George Bush's election and he sees no sign that U.S. interest rates will rise.

"I don't see anything in the figures right now that would indicate that the interest rates are going to rise," Brady said on NBC's "Today" programme.

Brady also said concerns in the financial markets about the resolve of President-elect Bush to deal with the federal budget deficit were "overblown."

The U.S. currency, which has fallen sharply since the Nov. 8 election on concerns about the trade and budget deficits, has firmed in the last two days as the major central banks bought dollars in the open market Thursday and Friday.

"I don't really worry about it very much," Brady said.

Some foreign exchange traders were surprised by Brady's remarks and said they may have helped weaken the currency rather than strengthen it.

"It was strange for Brady to say he was unconcerned about the dollar when central banks have tried for two days to prop it up," said one dealer.

"The comments were counter-productive," said a chief dealer at another U.S. bank.

Immediately after Friday's central bank dollar-buying, the currency jumped up to about 1.7455 Deutschmarks and 123.20 Japanese yen, but soon subsided to around 1.7375 marks and 122.75 yen in mid-morning New York trading.

Recent indicators showing stronger-than-expected growth in the economy and the slide in the dollar since the presidential election have recently heightened concerns in financial markets that interest rates may soon be nudged higher to protect against the threat of higher inflation.

The discount rate, the rate at which the Federal Reserve lends money to commercial banks, is currently 6.5 per cent, while the prime rate, the rate at which banks lend to their preferred corporate clients, now stands at 10 per cent.

Asked whether Bush would rule out further income taxes as well as higher income taxes, Brady recalled Bush's clear pledge: "read my lips: no more taxes."

Brady said, "I presume that means exactly what he said."

The treasury secretary said the nation's economic growth was steady but rising, while unemployment was at an acceptable level.

Brady said he was confident that Bush's plan to reduce the deficit through a flexible freeze on spending would succeed.

"I'm confident that things will work out just fine," he said.

He also said Bush was working quickly to assemble his team of economic advisers, but said the markets needed to give him a bit more time to finish the job.

Separately, Bush's new chief-of-staff-designate, John Sununu, said the president-elect's quick selection of advisers should assure markets that he will provide strong leadership on cutting the budget deficit.

"I think the world can feel comfortable that George Bush

knows that strong leadership in dealing with the deficit is the first priority of this administration," Sununu said on ABC's "Good Morning America."

"There is a little nervousness out there," he said. "It is a situation that requires a strong handling of management."

He said that was why Bush named key aides quickly.

Bush Friday won a pledge of cooperation from Democratic House Speaker Jim Wright, who said he believed Bush was ready to take the action needed to trim the huge U.S. federal budget deficit.

Wright said the two men did not discuss specifics.

Weekly Amman Financial Market trading

AMMAN (J.T.) — The following table summarises trading activities at the Amman Financial Market during the week starting Saturday, Nov. 12, '88 and ending Wednesday Nov. 16, '88. (Figures in Jordanian dinars).

week starting Saturday, Nov. 12, 88 and ending Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1988 (figures in millions of Jordanian dinars)					
Name of company	Number of shares	Volume of trade	Opening price	Closing price	Par value
Banking and financial institutions					
Industrial Development Bank	43950	72489	1.610	1.640	1.000
Petra Bank	64188	154940	2.370	2.390	1.000
Jordan Islamic Bank	3731	6995	1.900	1.900	1.000
Jordan Kuwait Bank	62481	100348	1.550	1.570	1.000
Jordan Gulf Bank	15200	19902	1.360	1.300	1.000
Housing Bank	29230	57010	1.940	1.960	1.000
Arab Jordan Investment Bank	4750	10975	2.270	2.320	1.000
Cairo Amman Bank					5.000
Bank of Jordan	3177	53804	16.270	16.600	5.000
Arab Bank	6160	887539	144.000	143.250	10.000
Jordan National Bank	61006	168762	2.770	2.760	1.000
Jordan Finance House for Development	146900	176542	1.220	1.230	1.000
Jordan Investment and Finance Corporation	63752	136698	2.390	2.410	1.000
Finance and Credit Corporation	154767	98961	0.580	0.580	1.000
National Financial Investments	717979	1687041	2.250	2.350	1.000
National Portfolio Securities	181949	164027	0.880	0.890	1.000
Arab Finance Corporation (Jordan)	53832	119177	2.110	2.210	1.000
Jordan Securities Corporation	2544	2112	0.780	0.870	1.000
Real Estate Financing Corporation	25	381	15.900	15.250	2.000
Al Mashrek Exchange	250	3375	13.500	13.500	10.000

Sri Lankans vote amid rebel attacks

TRINCOMALEE, Sri Lanka (R) — Tamil separatist guerrillas attacked troops and civilians in east Sri Lanka Saturday in an attempt to disrupt controversial local council elections, military sources said.

But many voters defied a boycott call by the Tamil rebels and Sinhalese extremists and went to the polls, said Lieutenant General A.S. Kalkat, commander of Indian troops on the island.

Most polling booths in the three eastern districts of Batticaloa, Trincomalee and Ampara opened about an hour later than scheduled because officials were reluctant to take their posts following threats from the rebels, officials said.

The Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) and Sinhalese radicals, the People's Liberation Front, had called a strike in the region and warned people not to vote.

The LTTE and the front both oppose last year's India-Sri Lanka accord under which the council was established.

Kalkat, who toured the region Saturday, said: "The LTTE had vowed not to let the democratic process go through. They had promised a blood bath."

He told reporters in Trincomalee the LTTE had ordered its gunmen to kill five civilians every night from every village between Nov. 12 and 19.

But, the general said, Indian troops had prevented such action.

Kalkat said the Tamil rebels launched seven attacks Friday morning, killing one civilian, injuring two others and wounding an Indian soldier.

Sri Lankan military sources said the guerrillas attacked five military camps and check-points of the Indian and Sri Lankan forces with mortars and small arms at Trincomalee Saturday. One Indian soldier died.

They said Tamil rebels also fired at three police stations in the Batticaloa and Ampara districts. The police fired back and the guerrillas withdrew. There were no casualties.

Residents of the eastern town of Akkaraipattu said the Tigers exploded bombs to scare away voters.

Residents said most shops were closed after the LTTE and the front called a three-day work stoppage from Friday to disrupt the poll.

The LTTE is continuing an armed campaign to set up an independent homeland in the north and east where most Tamils live.

The front, made up of Sinhalese youth, has criticised the India-Sri Lanka accord as a sell-out to India and the Tamils. It is conducting violent anti-

government demonstrations in southern areas calling for the resignation of the government, abrogation of the pact and the withdrawal of the 50,000 Indian troops on the island.

Earlier an Indian forces military headquarters at Morawewa in Trincomalee had come under attack and the Tigers were driven back after an exchange of fire.

Police said the Tigers followed up by hitting a Sri Lankan army camp at Sinhapura.

Three police stations, Valachai and Eravur in Batticaloa and Pottuvil in Ampara were also attacked. There were no casualties.

Hundreds of Indian troops and police patrolled the eastern region and some also guarded polling booths alongside Sri Lankan security men.

The voters are to elect 35 members to a council joining multi-ethnic eastern province with overwhelmingly Tamil northern province. There were no election contests in northern province because various factions agreed last month to apportion their province's 36 seats before the vote.

If eastern province, four groups are contesting the council seats — the United National Party, which is mostly Sinhalese; the Sri Lanka Muslim Congress; and two former Tamil guerrilla groups: the Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front and the Eelam National Democratic Liberation Front.

BELGRADE (AP) — Hundreds of thousands of chanting, flag-waving Serbs marched through the streets of Belgrade Saturday amid mounting ethnic tension over the future of the troubled southern province of Kosovo.

The day before, about 70,000 ethnic Albanians took to the streets in Kosovo's capital Pristina, roaming around chanting and shouting slogans from before dawn until almost midnight in defiance of appeals by communist leaders to go home.

The Pristina protests, mirrored in several other Kosovo towns, were sparked by the resignations of two popular ethnic Albanian leaders in the province, where the communist leadership has come under in-

creasing pressure from Serbian communist leader Slobodan Milosevic. Protesters contended the resignations were forced.

Milosevic wants Yugoslavia's largest republic, Serbia, to have more control over its province of Kosovo, which was granted broad autonomy under the 1974 constitution. Once the heart of Serbia's medieval empire, the southern province bordering communist Albania is now dominated by ethnic Albanians.

The ambitious Serbian leader, whose drive has prompted non-Serb leaders in Yugoslavia's other five republics to unite against him, planned to speak at Saturday's rally in Belgrade, held to back his de-

mands over Kosovo. The Belgrade rally was the culmination of dozens of similar gatherings attracting hundreds of thousands of Serbs in recent months.

The organisers of the rally have claimed it will attract up to one million people, which would be the largest gathering ever massed in Belgrade, the federal and Serbian capital.

By mid-morning at least 200,000 people, many waving banners and slogans and some with portraits of Milosevic, had massed at the rally site.

Crowds brought to the city on free buses and trains or marching from their city homes moved in well-organised columns toward the rally site on the banks of the Sava River.

Their constant singing of Serbian nationalist songs and chants of "Slobo, Slobo, Slobo" resounded throughout the city centre, closed off to traffic for the occasion and closely watched by a heavy presence of uniformed and plainclothes police.

"Slobo" is short for Milosevic's first name, while "Sloboda" means freedom in Serbian.

Belgrade television, run by a staunch supporter of Milosevic, ran hours of live coverage of crowds converging on the capital, of kindergartens and free food organised for participants and of the massive security operation required to police the march.

Reagan astrologer goes on tape

SAN FRANCISCO (R) — The astrologer whose advice to Nancy Reagan is said to have influenced President Reagan's schedule will soon be doing star-reading at a discount. San Francisco socialite Joan Quigley, who became Mrs. Reagan's personal astrologer in 1981 after the attempted assassination of the president, will sell computerised horoscope analyses on cassette tapes for \$45 a set starting Sunday. The price is something of a bargain since Quigley is said to have charged Mrs. Reagan and other prominent clients \$3,000 per horoscope chart.

Elvis lookalike abducts woman

TAMPA, Florida (AP) — A teen-ager says a man bearing a striking resemblance to Elvis Presley forced her at gunpoint to drive to the state of Alabama and sang along with the radio during the trip. "He might have looked like Elvis, but he sure didn't sing like him," University of South Florida freshman Wendy Durgan said after returning safely to her parents' Tampa home. Durgan, 18, said she was abducted in the parking lot of the restaurant where she worked as a waitress. She said the man kept the gun in his hand throughout the 10-hour trip but did not point it at her once they were on the road. The gunman directed the young woman to drive to the Birmingham municipal airport, where he told her to go inside and wait. When she returned with an airport officer, the car was there but the man was gone, she said.

'Pegfair' goes on sale

PASADENA, California (AP) — Barbie Benton, who went from being a Playboy Magazine model into an acting career, is asking \$4.5 million for her "Pegfair" mansion. The former girlfriend of Playboy founder Hugh Hefner and frequent photo subject in his magazine, wants to sell the estate she owns with her husband, George Gradow, so the couple can move into a home under construction in Aspen, Colorado.

India cong

DELHI (R) — The Indian government has said it will not allow a British ship to enter the Indian Ocean to deliver humanitarian aid to the coast of Somalia.

U.S. capai

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U.S. capai

Nicaragua, U.S. spar at OAS meeting

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador (AP) — The U.S. and Nicaraguan delegates to the Organisation of American States (OAS) argued Friday over a resolution calling for OAS delegates in Washington to be granted greater diplomatic guarantees.

The resolution was approved shortly after U.S. ambassador Richard T. McCormack stormed out of a committee session at the group's meeting in the capital of El Salvador.

The resolution calls for a study and possible amendments to current agreements between the OAS and the United States that would provide more diplomatic rights for all Latin American representatives to the group.

Nicaragua actively supported the resolution, possibly because the United States expelled its OAS ambassador, Carlos Tunnerman, in July.

Tunnerman, who also served as Nicaragua's envoy to the United States, was expelled along with seven Nicaraguan diplomats in retaliation for Nicaragua's expulsion of U.S. Ambassador Richard Melton and seven U.S. diplomats.

Nicaragua charged Melton with participating in a destabilisation plan against its leftist Sandinista government. Melton denied the allegation.

McCormack Friday said he had no objections to the resolution but stated that "the United States has the sovereign right" to accept or reject the admission OAS representatives sent to the group.

Tunnerman responded by criticising "the abusive way" in which he was expelled from the United States by President Ronald Reagan's administration.

McCormack left the session shortly before the vote was taken. Earlier Friday, an OAS committee approved a report prepared by the inter-American Human Rights Commission that singled out Chile, Paraguay, El Salvador, Cuba, Nicaragua and Guatemala for human rights abuses.

The full OAS general assembly meets Saturday to approve all committee resolutions, hours after leftist Salvadoran guerrillas were to lift a cease-fire in their war against the U.S.-backed Salvadoran government.

S. Africa treason ruling shocks black churchmen

JOHANNESBURG (R) — Church leaders reacted with shock and concern to the Supreme Court's conviction of 11 black activists of treason and terrorism after South Africa's longest trial.

Judge K. van Dijkhorst Friday found three leaders of the largest anti-apartheid organisation, the United Democratic Front (UDF), and one other black activist guilty of treason.

Van Dijkhorst declared UDF national secretary Popo Molefe, Publicity Secretary Patrick "Terro" Lekota, and the organisation's former Transvaal Secretary Moss Makoane guilty of treason.

Thomas Mankatha, who had links with black consciousness groups, was another prominent

black leader found guilty of treason. The judge and one assessor also convicted Mankatha and seven other men of terrorism after a 37-month trial.

The verdicts, all of which carry possible death sentences, drew gasps of concern from blacks, foreign diplomats and civil rights activists in the packed Pretoria courtroom.

They also stunned black churchmen, some of whom said those convicted had merely provided leadership during a campaign against a government plan to usher in a new constitution in 1984 which continued to exclude the voteless black majority.

"I am shattered by the verdicts," said Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu.

Protests erupt over Lithuanian parliament sovereignty decision

MOSCOW (R) — Street protests erupted in the Soviet Baltic republic of Lithuania after its parliament backed away from supporting Estonia in a constitutional confrontation with Moscow.

Lithuanian sources said about 10,000 people gathered in the centre of the capital Vilnius Friday after the republic's parliament decided against following Estonia's controversial declaration of sovereignty, which has been firmly rebuffed by Moscow.

In what appeared to be a victory for the Kremlin, Lithuanian Communist Party leader Algirdas Brazauskas persuaded parliament

to adopt a compromise resolution saying changes to the Soviet constitution should be postponed until they had been further discussed.

The protest rally began within hours of the parliamentary session. Sajudis, a Lithuanian mass movement, issued a statement accusing local deputies of treason and saying: "We have treacherously knifed the Estonians in the back."

Sajudis called for a 10-minute transport strike Monday.

But the president of Soviet Estonia, Arnold Ruutel, returned home early Saturday from Mos-

cow talks apparently unrepentant after being asked to explain his parliament's vote which set alarm bells ringing in the Kremlin.

The Estonian parliament Wednesday unanimously rejected Kremlin plans to reform the Soviet constitution. It amended its own constitution to give itself the right to refuse to apply Soviet laws in its territory.

In an interview with Estonian television, Ruutel said he had put the republic's case during "good, constructive" talks with Soviet first deputy President Anatoly Lukyanov, according to Estonian sources.

THE SUNDAY CROSSWORD

Edited by Herb Eftensson

COMPOSERS IN CONCERT

By Arthur S. Verdesca

- ACROSS
1. The
 2. Tumbrel
 3. Pile
 4. Rite de la
 5. NVD's
 6. Rite de la
 7. Diamond feature
 8. Two (song)
 9. Lunder's sign
 10. Navigator's
 11. Instrument
 12. Chronograph
 13. Virgile willow
 14. Tresses
 15. Pile
 16. Legal matter
 17. Shiny fabric
 18. Hero

- DOWN
1. And not
 2. Cane
 3. GI address
 4. Cougar
 5. Put up
 6. Mountain chain
 7. Confederate
 8. Binary base
 9. Dessert wine
 10. — flu
 11. Indite
 12. Nap
 13. Spanish a.p.
 14. Hamstring
 15. Gold Sp.
 16. Playback mix
 17. Sharber
 18. Underside
 19. Take — the
 20. The deeply affected

- Diagramless
1. Irwin, Ty and
 2. Lee
 3. Northern
 4. Indiana town
 5. Create
 6. Head launch
 7. Large book
 8. Widdow
 9. Paped's
 10. Captain
 11. Propped
 12. Race distances
 13. Purloined
 14. Coll
 15. Edge
 16. Light boat
 17. Shave parlay
 18. Card play
 19. Comic
 20. Johnson
 21. Glass section
 22. Alpine region
 23. ver.
 24. Stadium sound
 25. Evil
 26. Santa and
 27. Ruby
 28. Abstract being
 29. Plant with
 30. healing
 31. properties
 32. Dining-room
 33. furniture
 34. Quaker pronoun
 35. Translit
 36. acid
 37. Bench warmer
 38. Gentleman
 39. Set on freight
 40. Delicate
 41. Pocket bread
 42. Sculpture
 43. Flatfish
 44. Rapunzel
 45. Dining-room
 46. Pileher
 47. Artful Eddard
 48. Remain
 49. Filtration
 50. Disorder
 51. "— want for —"
 52. Get away from
 53. Something de-
 54. clared in law
 55. Svelte
 56. Ponder
 57. Musical verb
 58. Biblical verb
 59. Long journey
 60. Alphas
 61. Hump
 62. Instrument
 63. Sewer
 64. Notational letter
 65. Flat-bottomed
 66. boat
 67. Coda or time
 68. Fiber-twisting
 69. NR stop
 70. Wood nymphs
 71. White poplar
 72. Israeli support
 73. Smeared
 74. Game fuster
 75. Winged
 76. Tupperware
 77. Accurately pointed
 78. root
 79. Use the pool
 80. Scrimshaw
 81. carefully
 82. Gone by
 83. Peely, abbr.
 84. Tending
 85. plant
 86. Zodiac beast
 87. Sudden cloak
 88. Gator
 89. Mien, noun
 90. Memos
 91. Wood nymphs
 92. White poplar
 93. Israeli support
 94. Smeared
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 69. NR stop
 70. Wood nymphs
 71. White poplar
 72. Israeli support
 73. Smeared
 74. Game fuster
 75. Winged
 76. Tupperware
 77. Accurately pointed
 78. root
 79. Use the pool
 80. Scrimshaw
 81. carefully
 82. Gone by
 83. Peely, abbr.
 84. Tending
 85. plant
 86. Zodiac beast
 87. Sudden cloak
 88. Gator
 89. Mien, noun
 90. Memos
 91. Wood nymphs
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- DOWN
1. And not
 2. Cane
 3. GI address
 4. Cougar
 5. Put up
 6. Mountain chain
 7. Confederate
 8. Binary base
 9. Dessert wine
 10. — flu
 11. Indite
 12. Nap
 13. Spanish a.p.
 14. Hamstring
 15. Gold Sp.
 16. Playback mix
 17. Sharber
 18. Underside
 19. Take — the
 20. The deeply affected

- Diagramless
1. Irwin, Ty and
 2. Lee
 3. Northern
 4. Indiana town
 5. Create
 6. Head launch
 7. Large book
 8. Widdow
 9. Paped's
 10. Captain
 11. Propped
 12. Race distances
 13. Purloined
 14. Coll
 15. Edge
 16. Light boat
 17. Shave parlay
 18. Card play
 19. Comic
 20. Johnson
 21. Glass section
 22. Alpine region
 23. ver.
 24. Stadium sound
 25. Evil
 26. Santa and
 27. Ruby
 28. Abstract being
 29. Plant with
 30. healing
 31. properties
 32. Dining-room
 33. furniture
 34. Quaker pronoun
 35. Translit
 36. acid
 37. Bench warmer
 38. Gentleman
 39. Set on freight
 40. Delicate
 41. Pocket bread
 42. Sculpture
 43. Flatfish
 44. Rapunzel
 45. Dining-room
 46. Pileher
 47. Artful Eddard
 48. Remain
 49. Filtration
 50. Disorder
 51. "— want for —"
 52. Get away from
 53. Something de-
 54. clared in law
 55. Svelte
 56. Ponder
 57. Musical verb
 58. Biblical verb
 59. Long journey
 60. Alphas
 61. Hump
 62. Instrument
 63. Sewer
 64. Notational letter
 65. Flat-bottomed
 66. boat
 67. Coda or time
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- ACROSS
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